PRINTING ALL KINDS

SIKESTON STANDARD

FRIDAY MORNING

The Only Twice-a-Week Newspaper in Scott County.

VOLUME 9. SIKESTON, SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1920 NUMBER 25

MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

The City Board of Aldermen met Monday evening in regular session with Mayor C. C. White and aldermen W. E. Hollingsworth and C. E. Felker absent. J. W. Winchester, chairman of the Board, presided. All officers reports were approved and accepted.

Upon motion the bills of the Missouri Public Utilities Company, relative to repairs made upon the ciyt water works pump or motors were ordered tabled until the Mayor returns.

It was ordered that the extra police during the fair be paid $3.50 per day for day work and $4.00 per night for night work.

It was decided not to furnish further supplies to Mal Matthews until further investigation has been made.

A motion to allow a change to be made in the pool room regulations so that pool rooms may remain open from 8 a. m. until 11 p. m., was made and seconded and put to vote, J. E. Smith Sr. T. V. Miller, N. E. Fuchs and J. W. Marshall voting "Yes" and P. H. Gross voting "No."

Upon motion the 1920 City tax book was accepted and same ordered turned over to the collector with instructions for him to proceed to collect taxs for the present year. Matters pertaining to the dra ylicense increase were tabled.

The city engineer was instructed to establish grades, etc., for the construction of sidewalks along the west side of Olive street along the property of Mrs. Anna Scott and John Boardman.

Bills No's. 913 and 914, ordinances requiring the construction of concrete sidewalks along the west side of Olive street, along the proprty of Mrs. Aanna Scott and John Boardman, were each put upon motion, voted upon, passed and adopted.

Secretary Nafe of the Chamber of Commerce having verbally reported to the Board that the members of the Chambr of Commrce desired the Board to repeal the nw parking ordinance as it now exists. His report was, upon motion, accepted and he was requested to file with the Board at their next meeting a written list of the names of the Chamber of Commerce members who voted against the present parking regulations.

Upon motion the resignation of A. E. Lydy, as street commisioner was accepted and the street and alley committee reported they had checked over the city tools, etc., under Mr. Lydy's charge and they recommended that he be released from his obligations to the city, which recommendation was accepted by the Board. L. W. Ables was appointed street commissioner to succeed A. E. Lydy, resigned, and he was ordered to file his bond at the next regular meeting.

Upon motion the lighting contract papers were tabled until Mayor White returns.

Upon motion it was ordered that four average months water bills be taken as a basis in adjusting the unreasonably high water bill of Mrs. John E. Marshall.

The acting Mayor was requested to consult with the City Attorney as to the proper method of getting property owners in Block 1 0to clean up the debris from the burned buildings so that the block may be made more sightly.

It was ordered that the City employees consult the chairman of their respective committees before purchasing any supplies or making any bills against the city, under penalty of being held personally responsible for the amounts otherwise.

A committee, composed of J. E. Smith Sr., T. V. Miller and P. H. Gross was appointed to see about repairs for the furnace and pipes in the City Hall.

ROAD MEETING.

All citizens of Scott County are asked to meet at the Court House, Benton, Mo. Tuesday, October 12, at 2 p. m. to discuss the sixty million dollar bond issue as set forth in Amendment No. 6, to be voted on at the November election.

If you are for it, COME, if you are against it, COME, and if you don't know where you stand, COME.

The editor of The Standard will attend the Cox rally at St. Louis Monday evening and be present at a banquet to be given at the Jefferson Hotel to the Democratic editors of Missouri by Hon. Edw. F. Goltra, Democratic National Committeeman of Missouri.

GAME WITH CAPE GIRARDEAU FRIDAY

When Coach Drumm of Cape Girardeau brings his aggregation of pigskin artists down on Friday of this week, he will meet one of the lightest teams in the Southeast Missouri Football League. But he will also meet one of the fastest and scrappiest teams that has been seen on the local gridiron. In the last three days of practice the boys nave been showing a fighting spirit that has raised the hopes of the fans, and has given confidence to the individual members of the team. Aside from a few bruises, the team is in excellent shape, physically, and there is every reason to believe that this game will be interesting from the kick-off until the last down.

The Sikeston line-up will be as follows: Ends, Griffith and Gilbert, tackles, Weekly and Allard; guards, King and Meldrum; center, Crowe; halfbacks, Adams and Moore; fullback, Dowdy; and quarterback, Crain. The substitutes will be Thomas, Matthews and Malone for the line, and Jones and Scott for the backfield.

McGilvary-Turner Nuptial

Miss Geraldine Turner became the bride of William McGilvary Wednesday evening, October 6th, the marriage taking place in Morley at 9:00 o'clock, Rev. Mayfield of that city officiating. The bride is a most accomplished young lady with a host of friends. For the past few years she has been employed as stenographer in the offices of the Scott County Milling Company. The groom, a splendid young man, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. McGilvary. Miss Oma Scott and Ernest Swanner accompanied the pair to Morley and were the only witnesses to the ceremony. After the ceremony the party drove to Chaffee, where the newlyweds took the north bound train starting for their new home in Cottage Grove, Oregon, where "Bill" has a most lucrative position. Enroute west they plan to visit Denver, Grand Canyon, and several other places of interest. The Standard joins the many friends of this couple in wishing them happiness and progperity.

We are this week enrolling on our list of regular readers, James Strickland, of Bagwell, Texas. Mr. Strickland writes that a recent issue of The Standard was given him by a friend in Clarksville and in it he read of acquaintances long since forgotten. In the spring of 1874 his father, A. J. Strickland moved his family from Tennessee to Sikeston and rented land from Sam Darby, one mile from Sikeston on the Morley road. In the fall of that same year, Mr. Strickland bought a farm from Chas. Marshall, about six miles from town—"just across the lake from Richwooods—it being the first farm after you crossed the lake going to Sandywoods." That land was sold in 1880 and 640 acres bought on Ball Ridge. The Ball Ridge land was sold in 1886 to Louis Virmantle and the Stricklands moved back into Tennesee in 1888. Mr. Strickland would be greatly surprised should he visit this section now and find there are no lakes within many, many miles of Sikeston and that the old lake beds are farms with the richest, most fertile soil to be found in the world.

James Houston Matthews, aged 67 years, 7 months, died Sunday, October 3rd, at him home in this city, death following a paralytic stroke suffered only a few days previous. Mr. Matthews was a member of one of Scott County's pioneer families, born and reared near this city and was one of the very successful farmers of the district. Some few weeks ago he retired from active farming, purchased the Morgan property on William Street and with his wife and son, Elmer, moved, from the Richwood neighborhood, where they had lived for many years, to town. His sudden illness and death cames as a shock to his family and to his friends who were numbered only by his acquaintances. Mr. Matthews is survived by his wife, two daughter, Mrs. Lucy Hicks and Mrs. Mary Vaughn; three sons, Will, Tom and Elmer; Mrs. Louisa Meyers, a sister and John A. Matthews, a brother of this city and Caleb Matthews of Oran, a brother, are other relatives. Funeral services were held at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the home, Rev. A. H. Barnes conducting the service. Interment was made in the Sikeston Cemetery.

What Are Men or Women to Expect from a Man Who Talks Like This?

Since his nomination Senator Harding said:

"I have just received a full stenographic report of the address of Senator Johnson made at Los Anegles, September 25. It dissipates conclusively any notion that Senator Johnson is out of harmony with the platform and the candidate."

Before his nomination Senator Harding talked like this:

"Such braying asses as this egotistical Johnson. He appears at close view to be both a fakir and a blackguard."

We have always been taught "He who has been false to one can also be false to two."

He is expressing great love for the farmer and the common people today, but after the election, they could easily be braying asses, fakirs and blackguards if Penrose, Lodge, et al, so decreed.

SUNFLOWER ASSOCIATION SELLING NO. 2 SEED AT 5½c

The Sunflower Association has begun shipping their No. 2 seed to firms which are paying 5½ cents. The association has been forced to lower the former standard act because there are some independent growers who are partially supplying the market temporarily with their distress sunflowers. Had all growers joined the association the opening price could have been maintained.

The Association has placed a limited quantity of fancy seed at 25 cents a pound.

A large crowd of both men and wodmen heard the splendid address at the City Hall Tuesday afternoon of Tom Connely,, of Marlin, Texas, United States Congressman and one of the most noted orators of the South. Mr. Connely's speech was one the best and most convincing campaign speeches ever made here.

Following Mr. Connelly's address, the audience listened to a very interesting talk by Ensign Snow, a Salvation Army Lassie from Cape Girardeau, who came in response to a call from the local Advisory Board to Headquarters, in St. Louis, for a speaker to talk in the interests of the drive for Salvation Army funds. C. F. McMullin, chairman of the Advisory Board requested Miss Audrey Chaney, president of the Woman's Club, to appoint a committee of four to assist in the drive. Miss Chaney appointed Mrs. W. H. Tanner, Mrs. Miles C. Thomas, Mrs. M. M. Beck and Mrs. A. C. Sikes. Mrs. John Young, representing the W. C. T. U., appointed as the committee from that organization to assist, Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Mrs. Charles McMullin, Miss Burnice Tanner and Mrs. Bob Law. Scott County's quota is $2500. Mr. McMullin and a committee of business men worked Monday with a prepared list and about twenty-six pledges were made. The ladies are requested to help make up the balance of the sum.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our grateful appreciation to friends and neighbors for the many acts of kindness shown us in the illness and death of our beloved husband and father, James H. Matthews.

Mrs. Sophia Matthews and family.

Gid Daniels visited our neighboring city, Vanduser, Wednesday, failed to heed the traffic post warning and other minor traffic laws, was nabbed by the police and fined $1.00 and costs.

MALONE THEATRE
Good Music Each Night

MONDAY
Metro Presents
ALICE LAKE
in
"Shore Acres"
and
Hall Room Boys Comedy
"Millionaire Paupers"
28c & 17c

TUESDAY
William Fox Presents
"Camille Yakon"
and
Sunshine Comedy
"Framing for Husband"
22c & 11c

WEDNESDAY
Goldwyn Presents
"Out o fthe Storm"
and
Century Comedy
"Bear Skinned Beauties"
28c & 17c

THURSDAY
Vitagraph Presents
"Slaves of Pride"
and
Ford Weekly
22c & 11c

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Serials, Comedies and Short Subjects
11c & 22c

COMING!
Pathe
"Oh Boy"
Fox
"Molly and I"
Goldwyn
"Gay Lord Ovrex"
Vitograph
"Darkest Hour"

See our line of organdies and voiles. —Pinnelll Store Co.

A Miscellaneous Shower

A miscellaneous gift shower was given Tuesday evening, October 5th by Misses Oma and Fern Scott at their home on Kathleen Avenue in honor of Miss Geraldine Turner, who was married Wednesday evening to Wm. McGilvary. Many beautiful gifts were presented to the honoree by the following friends: Miss Marie Schrader, silk vest; Mrs. Minnie Bowman, package containing bath towel, wash cloth, talcum and soap; Mrs. Lee Bowman, dresser scarf; Mrs. T. M. Turner, linen tablecloth; and napkins; Miss Fred Reese, aluminium cake pans; Mrs. Lon Swanner, luncheon set; Miss Oma Scott and Dick Swanner, Thermos bottle; Miss Mary Moll, relish dish; Misses Vera Cunningham and Addie Dover, bath towels, Miss Anna Randol, butterknife; Mrs. E. E. Arthur, bath mat; Misses Katie Meldrum, Bertha Welters and Jennie Watts, sheet and pillow cases; Miss Mary Wilson, silk teddy suit; Mrs. Amos Buchanan and Miss Alfreda Denton, aluminium mixing bowl and spoon; Mr. and Mrs. McGilvary, tablecloth and pair bath towels; Mrs. Roy Johnson and Miss Eunice Layton, guest towels; Mrs. Alfred Bloomfield, sugar shell; Mrs. Olive Kelly, lunch cloth; Mrs. Sterling Jones, bath towel; Misses Ruby and Hazel Evans and Miss Marguerite Atkinson, silk teddy suit; Misses Daisy Garden, Jessie Brothers, Irene Robinson and Helen Harbin, electric toaster; Mrs. Byron Guthrie, Mrs. Harry Vowels and Mrs. Fanny Bolen, aluminium teapot; Misses Effie Inman and Flo King, butter knife; Misses Nancy and Laura Lee Turner, silk night gown; Miss Hazel Wilson, silk camisole; Miss Lora McDonald, pair towels; Mrs. Paul Loebe and Mrs. Ralph Loebe, aluminium kettle; pair luncheon mats, Miss Hyacinth Sheppard.

A BIG ball game is expected Sunday afternoon when, as per schedule, the Sikeston team will battle the St. Louis Browns (Brownie Barnstormers) on the local diamond. The Browns are to use all regulars with the exception of Sisler. The Sikeston line-up will be same as has been used all summer with Hollman and Tate, batteries. Tickets are selling rapidly at $1.00 each and it looks as if the game will be witnessed by a record breaking crowd. The boys of the Home Club who have played hard all summer without compensation, will receive a share of the gate receopts, which will be divided. Come on every body don't milss the game.

Hot Chocolate and other Hot Drinks at The Arcade.

DUDLEY, WEARING BROWNS UNIFORM GOT PAIR OF HITS

Harry Dudley, shortstop of the Sikeston ball club and The Missourian's pick for shortstop on the All-Star Southeast Missouri baseball club was given a tryout with the St. Louis Browns last Sunday and made a splendid showing—by far the best showing any Southeast Missourian made in the big leagues the past season.

The box score of the Browns-White Sox game of last Sunday gives Dudley credit with two times at bat, two runs, two hits, one assist and two errors.

Mullen, another Southeast Missourian, played at second base and is credited with three times at bat, no runs, no hits, one assist and no errors.

St. Louis newspapers, commenting on the game, said Dudley's single in the fifth, followed by Jacobson's single and an infield out counted one more run for the Browns and in the seventh Dudley scored one more by lining out a neat single, stealing second and racing home on Sisler's two-made hit.—Southeast Missourian.

Entertained At "500"

Mrs. Dan McCoy, Mrs. Ruskin Cook and Mrs. Charles Lindley entertained with a five hundred party given Thursday afternoon at the McCoy home, 308 Dorothy Street. Guests at this delightful affair were Mrs. Neil Matthews, Mrs. J. E. Smith Sr., Mrs. W. B. Malone, Mrs. Earl Johnson, Mrs. Lyle Malone, Mrs. Milton Haas, Mrs. Hal Galeener, Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mrs. Harry Blanton, Mrs. A. C. Sikes, Mrs. W. H. Tanner, Mrs. Moore Greer, Mrs. W. S. Way, Mrs. Jesse Kimes, Mrs. Frank Van Horne, Mrs. Earl Malone, Mrs. Forrest Hobbs, Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Mrs. Joe Stubbs, Jr., Mrs. L. O. Rodes, Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, Mrs. Lynn Stallcup, Mrs. Laura Slack, Mrs. C. L. Blanton, Mrs. W. E. Derris, Mrs. R. T. Wainman, Mrs. Levi Cook, Mrs. Harry Hope, Mrs. C. A. Cook, Miss Daisy Garden, Mrs. Leonard McMullin, Mrs. Raymond Moll, Miss Audrey Chaney, Mrs. Thornton Wilson, Miss Irma Wilson, Mrs. Arnold Roth, Mrs. E. A. Matthews, Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mrs. John Fisher, Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Mrs. Carl Bess, Mrs. Murray Klein, Mrs. W. H. Sikes, Miss Camille Klein, Mrs. Earl Riga, Mrs. Harry Dudley, Mrs. Clay Stubbs, Mrs. Otis Brown, Mrs. Tom Roberts, Miss Lucille Kendall, Miss Margaret Shanks, Miss Gladys Kendall, Miss Vera Walpole, Miss Helen Thomas, Miss Burnice Tanner, Miss Marjorie Smith, Miss Gretchen Dunaway, Misses Mayme and Nina Marshall, Miss Leita Lindley, Miss Hazel Stubbs, Miss Clara Moore, Mrs. Marvin McMullin, Misses Amy and Fern Allen, Miss Laura Ruhl, Miss Vera Cunningham, Miss Irene Hollister, Mrs. Ed Kendall.

Miss Mary Monroe, Community Nurse, leaves on the nine o'clock train for St. Mary's Hospital, Cairo, Ill., with Mrs. Kennedy and Franklin Sneed.

Mrs. Knnedy has been sick for three months and is in need of an operation. The Sneed child is in danger of losing the sight of one eye unless an operation is performed at once.

Mrs. Sneed has six children all of whom depend upon her for support. She has just recovered from a two months illness, she depends for her living upon washing and is not able to do the amount of work necessary to keep the children.

Miss Monroe cannot tell how much the expense will be for the child, but the mother has no money at all.

If you are interested in helping save the sight of a six-year-old child, send contribution to Miss Mary Monroe at 304 N. Kingshighway or to Miss Susan E. Hay.

If more money comes in then is necessary for this case it will be used for similar cases.

Miss Monroe will publish a statement of all money spent.

Wm. T. Rushing
Teacher of
Piano
Studio at residence of Mrs. Albert Shields

A PEEK AT THE SIKESTON FAIR

The Democrat family, including the editor and the publisher and their better halves, made a short visit to Sikeston Saturday for the purpose of getting a short glimpse of the District Fair, which closed on that day, after having been in session since and including the preceeding Wednesday. Of course, being the last afternoon, the exhibits were not in as good shape as they had been prevously, some of the livestock, especially, having been removed, but at that there were a large number of excellent displays to be seen.

Sikeston, having for years featured a district fair, is "long" on agricultural displays. This particular building housed exhibits from the farm prepared by six or eight of the Southeast Mo. counties, among them being Pemiscot. Some were very fine, indeed among the best being New Madrid and Butler, Pemiscot's display being good, but not showing as many various products as some of the others. Several blue and red ribbons adorned the Pemiscot county booth and taking them article for article our county showed up quite as well as any, even though it was less elaborate and less ornamental.

The races on this particular afternoon were good, the concessions doing fine, the free entertainments drew appreciative crowds and everything moved along very smoothly. Two things worthy of especial comment are the fine corn displays, on which particular stress was put by the Sikeston fair promoters this year, and the displays by the Boys' and Girls' Canning Clubs from the various communities in Southeast Missouri. These show much care and painstaking work in the training of the boys and girls contributing to them; their handiwork could not be beaten by "old timers" at the art. One very interesting corner was the bee exhibit in the Boys and Girls' Building, where a display had been arranged by Mr. Schott, an enthusiastic apiarist of Scott county. Mr. Schott had samples of his honey for sale on the last afternoon, and we purchased a small supply of it. Without prejudice to either product we are convinced by partaking of it that his honey is outclassed by the Pemiscot county product which we recently have purchased here.

We had the pleasure of meeting our friends, Blanton and Denman of The Standard and Herald, respectively, for a short chat and "lamped" at a distance Mr. Stinson, Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau, who was as busy as a cranberry merchant. On the journey north we also enjoyed a short visit with Editor Wright and his wife, of the Portageville Southeast Missourian, both of whom were busy at the cases.

The trip was made by auto and we came home more firmly convinced than ever of the wisdom of putting through the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution and making arrangement for the building of some really good roads. Stretches of road were good, but a large portion of the distance we found it to be very rough, especially along the "dump" road leading into Portageville. And in this connection we should like to remind our County Court and the citizens interested in such matters that here is a place which needs attention and needs it badly. It is a deterrent of great magnitude to people who wish to drive to Caruthersville from that section and it would pay us well to improve it. It is "navigable" at this season of the year, but that is about all—it is hard on cars and other vehicles, as well as their occupants and speed is out of the question.—Caruthersville Democrat.

A meeting of the Woman's Club, the first since vacation, was held Tuesday afternoon at the City Hall, the meeting being called to order by the chairman, Miss Audrey Chaney, at the close of the Salvation Army Drive meeting. As the hour was late but little business was disposed of. New members were asked for and the Club voted to have a linen shower at the next meeting, October 19 to furnish bed linen, etc., for Miss Mary Monroe, Community Nurse, to use in homes where such articles are badly needed. Every woman in the city is asked to donate something in the way of sheets, pillow cases, quilts and baby clothes. It should be understood that these articles are not to be given to the patients outright, but are loaned for as long as needed then when the patient has recovered, the things are to be washed and returned to the nurse.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congres.

THE STANDARD is the only paper in Scott County that is published twice-a-week; for newspaper readers wanting the news while it is news, and for advertisers desiring quick results, it is the best medium.

The Standard announces the following new rates for advertising effective August 1, 1920:

Display advertising, per single column inch, net 25c
Reading notices per line 10c
Financial statements for banks $6.00
Probate notices, minimum $5.00

The Standard announces the following new rates for subscription effective September 1, 1920:

Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties $2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in United States $2.50

No renewal allowed at present rate for longer than one year.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

TWO STRIKING EDITORIALS

These two editorials, taken from the Sun and New York Herald, are very timely and are worthy of careful reading:

High Labor Costs That Are Paid By the Consumer.

When we look into the cause of high living costs either we want the truth or we are willing to fool ourselves. When people talk about getting war pirces down to something like normal levels, either they really want to lower them or they merely want to make a noise.

One of the great clothing houses is now ilustrating with graphic divisions of a dollar, sliced like a pie, where every penny it takes in goes. One slice is almost a full half of the whole. This goes into wages, directly paid for making and selling the goods. Another slice is more than a quarter of the whole. This goes into material, with its indirect labor costs.

After direct labor and the material have taken more than 75 cents out of every 10 cents of business done and money taken in, then out of the remaining 24¾ cents must be taken nearly 11 cents for rent and taxes. By this time the dollar, with those whopper slices out of it, has pretty much faded away. But still there must be taken out nearly four cents more for delivery and freight, building repairs, insurance, bad debts, telephones, etc. Then there is left out of every dollar only ten cents for advetrising, for profit, for surplus, etc.

In that great business there is no place to cut costs where the savings could be discoverable in reduced prices to the consumer except in the big three-quarter slice of the dollar represented by direct labor and by material.

Cutting the costs of material largely depends on the labor cost in that material. But as the materials represents only a quarter of the whole dollar, as against the direct labor, which represents a half of the whole dollar, only a slash in the cost of the direct labor could yield much of any price reduction for the benefit of the consumer, who pays all the bills.

If labor, which is the one great factor in the cost of goods, in the cost of houses, in the cost of public service, in the cost of nearly everything, does not come down reasonably close to normal levels nothing else can come down to within shouting distance of a normal level.

What the Imports Mean.

With all the speculation as to what is going to happen to American industry, it wuold be well to consider the simple facts of our foreign trade for August.

Imports were valued at $519,000,000, a decrease of $18,000, compared with July. Exports dropped to $584,000,00, or $67,000,000 under the July figures.

Our excess exports for the eight $1,483,000,000; and if the present trend should continue through the rest of the calendar year our favorable balance for the twelve months would fall short of $2,000,000,000, as compared with a favorable balance in 1919 of more than $4,000,000,000.

Aside and apart from all theories about forcing deflation, whether by the laws of nature or by the strong arm of the Government, anybody mus tbe able to comprehend what it means when an overwhelming flood of foreign merchandise is coming inles of our surplus production is going to our own industries, while less and abroad, both because of our excessive prices and because of lack of financing power for our export trade. It means, in plain English, that unless we do get our own production costs down so that we ean dispose of our goods we are headed for widespread unemployment and soup houses.

An uguly thought is this, but the coming to pass of the event itself would be worse than the uguly thought; it would be a calamity as a fact.

REPUBLICAN LIE NAILED

Washington, October 2.—Absolutely and unqualifiedly false." This is President Wilson's characterization of a statement recently made by Senator Spncer in a campaign speech in Missouri which was called to the attention of the President's secretary by the Post-Dispatch. The President's reply in the form of an authorized statement by his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, was given to the Post-Dispatch correspondent yesterday. It reads as follows:

"Oct. 1, 1920—The attention of the President has been called to a speech delivered in your State by Senator Spencre, in which he quoted the President as saying in a speech which he delivered to a delegation made up of Rumanians and Serbs in Paris that if any nation ever invaded their teritory he woudl send the American army acros the seas to defend their boundary lines.

"This excerpt from the speech of Senator Spencer has been called directly to the President's attention, and he authorized me to say that Senator Spencer's statement is absolutely and unqualified false."

—J. P. TUMULTY."

This is the second formal statement issued by the President thru Secretary Tumulty in the presnt campaign—the first having been a reply to a series of questions by E. N. Swartz of Los Angeles on the League of Nations.

The statement of Senattor Spencer referred to, which he made in an address to the Million Population Club as reported by the Globe-Democrat, follows:

"He quoted Wilson's statement to the Rumanians and Serbs, in which Spencer said Wilson told them that if any ever invaded their territory he would send the American army across the seas to defend their boundary lines.

The roads of ten and fifteen years ago will not satisfy the Traffic of today. Ten years ago there were ten horse drawn vehicles to one motor driven. Now, in almost every county, ther are 20 motor vehicles to one horse drawn. The road question is a vital one from every angle. The voters have a chance on election day to solve it correctly by voting "Yes" on No. 6, or leave the solution to the next generation.

* * * *

Democratic State Chairman Yancey received the rebuff from Senator Reed that he deserved when he asked the Senator to take the stump for the Democratic ticket this fall in Missouri. The Democrats of the country usually have some I. f. in the right place at the right time to cause embarrassment to their party. Reed is a Democratic dead one and to inject him into the campaign would be to drive others out.

* * * *

The editor of The Standard refused to support and vote for Joe Folk for United States Senator two years ago when Folk deliberatly and maliciously lied by charging in a public speech that the editor was hand-in-hand with the pro-German, whisky, gambling and bowdy-house elements of St. Louis just because he was for Wiefly for United States Senator. Now comes one Seldon P. Spencer and maliciously and willfully lies on the President of the United States and expects to be re-elected as United States Senator. No man who is a liar should be elected to any office.

MORE REPUBLICAN BUNK

Chicago, Ill, Oct. 4.—Charging that in an attempt to swing the vote of the traveling salesmen of the United States for Senator Harding, The Republican National Committee is deliberately attempting deception by concealing facts, Congressman Frank E. Doremus, chairman of the Democratic Central Western headquarters here has made public the result of an investigation he conducted as the result of the circulation by the Republicans of a pamphlet entitled "Traveling Salesmen as judged by the Two Presidential Candidates."

Mr. Doremus found that after the publication in the Dayton News in 1914 of an editorial to which many traveling salemen objected, Governor Cox, who was out of th city and knew nothing whatever about the article, immediately ordered that an apology to the travling salesmen be published over the signature of the man who wrote the editorial. This apology was printed at the head of the editorial. "The Republican National Committee, which is circulating this pamphlet," said Mr. Doremus, apology which was ordered by Governor Cox. Furthermore, the telegram "has carefully omitted to mention the from Governor Cox ordering the apology referred to the editorial as an insult so great and uncalled for, an affront to an an organization of men which has made the present day development to the American Markets possible. This telegram was printed on the first page of the Dayton News as soon as it was received."

The entire story of the incident is told in the following editorial printed in the Dayton News of Sept. 22nd, 120:

To Traveling Salesmen of America By Howard Egbert, Editor, Dayton News.

That justice may be done, and that misrepresentation be disclosed by resort only to Truth, I am persuaded that the facts associatd with an editorial which appeared in the Dayton News on August 15, 1914, subsequent matters pertaining to it and the present vicious hostility against the candidacy of Governor Cox in this connection promoted by Coleman du Pont, the multi-millionaire powder manufacturer should be made public. Mr. du Pont, signs his name as "Chairman, Traveling Men's Bureau" of the Republican National Committee.

The editorial referred to was written by Howard Bratton; who was editorial writer for The News at that time. Mr. Bratton was away from the city on a vacation trip at the time of publication, and the editorial was one that he had prepared in advance. His attention was called to the matter upon his return. In the meantime, however, Governor James M. Cox was informed of the editorial while he was touring the state as a candidate for governor. Immediately upon having the editorial called to his attention, he sent the following telegram to Daniel E. Kumler, Managing Editor of the Dayton News:

"My attention has been called to an editorial which appeared in The Daily News in criticism of commercial travelers. This is an insult so gratuitous and uncalled for, an affront to an organization of men which has made present development of the American markets possible and it is so radically in conflict with the policy of the newspapers which I own and control, that I request you to insist at once upon the editorial writer responsible for it publishing an apology to the commercial travelers over his signature, without unnecessary delay. Columbus, O., August 24, 1914.

James M. Cox."

This telegram was printed on the first page of The News immediately upon its receipt.

Mr. Bratton returned to his desk on September 7, 1914, over his own signature and at the head of the editorial column printed the following:

"APOLOGY.

"Upon returning to the city, my attention has been directed to an editorial published during my absence, which has given offense to traveling men.

"The spirit of the editorial has been altogether misunderstood. The commercial traveler is a whony necessary factor in distribution and works along perfectly honorable and legitimate lines.

"I sincerely regret the interpretation that has been placed upon this editorial, and to any who may have taken umbrage glady apologize for having expressed myself clumsily. Nothing was further from my intention then to say anything which could be construed as an attack on the traveling salesmen engaged in legitimate promotion of industry."

The Republican National Committee has endeavored to cause it to appear that Governor Cox, the Democratic candidate for the presidency inspired the editorial referred to in Coleman du Pont's pamphlet which is being distributed to the four corners of the nation, accompanied by malicious sketches by a cartoonist in the employ of the Republican National Comittee. Governor Cox, of course, knew nothing of this editorial until it appeared in his paper, and he was quick to demand a retraction and apology. Scores of letters have come to the office of The News repudiating the maliciou inference which Coleman du Pont's letter meant to leave with the traveling men of the United States. Many other communications have asked for a genuine explanation of the circumstances asociated with this matter.

I have felt, therefore, that The News, which printed the editorial referred to, owes it to the traveling salesmen of America publicly to present the facts in this case, that Justice May Be Done and that Truth Be Not Crucified by a Political Machine, while issues of great pith and moment are lost sight of in an avalanche of mis-representations and calumny proceeding from the Republican National Committee headquarters. If Mr. Harding's position as a candidate is so precarious as to make resort to dliberate falsehood necessary, it is certain that even the unlimited funds contributed and being spent freely in his behalf, will not suffice to bolster up a cause that American citizens, with their love for fair play, have repudiated.

The Caldwell County Farm Bureau office is now in possession of a lengthy mailing list of the breeders of purebred swine in Missouri. This information was obtained thru a circular lette rsent to County Agents of Missouri and adjoining states.

President Wilson promptly wired Senator Spencer that he was a liar after reading the statemnt that Spencer had given out. The women of Missouri should surely cast their first vote for a man who respects the President of the United States and one who is truthful.

The State roads will be built and maintained by the State and the counties and districts which are now building or maintaining these state roads will be relieved of this burden. What greater inducement could be offered to the taxpayers of any county to vote for Amendment No. 6?

Where the Farmer is Punished

The following sentence from the "Weekly Markets Bulletin" of the Idaho Department of Agriculture, Boise, Idaho, tells a common yet sad truth, as follows:

"When a farmer produces a large crop he often gets less total pay for it than when he produces a small crop, and something is wrong when giving good measure is penalized."

So long as the speculator continues to maintain power and authority over the prices of the products of the time the foregoing tragedy will continue. However, the day is rapidly approaching when the producer is going to have something to say in tones loud enough that and strong enough to command respect in the terminal market—this prediction will come true just so sure and so certain as the farmers work together against the common enemy of agriculture (speculation) instead of fighting each other.

The national manipulation of the wool market downward and the smashing of the wheat market, both at the moment when the farmr is supposed to be forced to sell, is resulting in driving home to the farmers the old truth of the Franklinian adage of the days of the Continental Congress that "unless we hang together we shall hang separately."



Mr. Glancy
of
The MARQUETTE
18th St. and Washington Ave.
St. Louis
A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister
Rates:
Room with Private Bath
One Person
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Two Persons:
$2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00
Rooms without bath, $1 and $1.50

Kill That Cold With

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

FOR Colds, Coughs AND La Grippe

Neglected Colds are Dangerous

Take no chances. Keep this standard remedy handy for the first sneeze.

Breaks up a cold in 24 hours — Relieves Grippe in 3 days—Excellent for Headache

Quinine in this form does not affect the head—Cascara is best Tonic Laxative—No Opiate in Hill's.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

YOU WILL BE PLEASED IF YOU HAVE

McSchooler
Do Your
Photograph Work
Phone Five.One-Three
One-Twenty West Malone
SIKESTON, MO.

ROWE'S NEW IDEA HOG OILER
(Sometimes Called Hog Rubbing Post)



The Only Oiler made without valves, cylinders or wheels. Can't clog, stick, waste oil, leak or get out of order. Requires no attention winter or summer except filling. Guaranteed 5 Years. Uses Crude or Rowe's Medicated Oil. Simplest and most satisfactory oiler on the market. Costs $2 to $12 less than others.

KILLS HOG LICE!
PREVENTS DISEASE—
Keeps Pens and Yards Continually Disinfected

Applies the vermin destroying oil right on the itch; heals the skin of mange, scurvy and other skin diseases. Promotes a healthy skin and a smooth glossy coat of hair. Does away with bothersome dips and sprays. Disinfects pens and yards. Wards off disease. Best and cheapest disease preventative and profit-maker you can find.

FOR SALE BY
Farmers Supply Company
Hardware Department

News in Pictures



EVERY Sunday in the Artgravure Section of the Globe-Democrat you'll find marvelous photographs that lay the news before your eyes.

As "actions speak louder than words," so pictures of action speak plainer than print. Artgravure photographs show you life "to the very life."

These exquisitely printed pictures take you right there, make you a witness of things worth seeing—world events, the interesting doings of people, the great moving drama of life. There's a treat for the whole family every Sunday in the beautiful

Globe-Democrat Artgravure Section

What is Sunday without the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The Reliable Paper

With Its Fascinating Magazine Section—Its Great Comic Section—Its Incomparable Society Section—Its Sport News Written by Experts—And Its Complete and Always Reliable News from Everywhere

Here Is Part of the Feast of Features in Next Sunday's Globe-Democrat:

The Little Brown Book—A complete short fiction story of an easy-going, conservative fellow in love with a girl who finally marries another because he is too bashful to propose and what happens when her first lover is accused of a $5000 bank robbery.

The Anonymous Roosevelt and "Men"—An interesting account of the Colonel as the author of a dozen unsigned articles. So closely was the secret of the authorship guarded that the articles, all of an editorial nature, brought forth many guesses, the majority of opinion finally settling upon Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard.

Jenny Lind—A graphic review of the famous actresses' life, her appearance at the Old Castle Garden and a business venture under the leadership of P. T. Barnum.

Milton's Wife—A complete short fiction story by Sewell Ford, dealing with Milton who looked like he could be trusted, for his appearance at once gave the impression that he could if necessary, lay down the law anywhere and to anyone and get away with it—except.

Will New Yorkers be Able to Suppress Noises?—An article dealing with the efforts of Gothamites to make the metropolis as quiet as a country village.

Fashions—An illustrated and descriptive account of the new frocks, which are shorter.

The Hyp and the Hop—A complete short fiction story by Hugh Pendexter. This is a story of tense dramatic interest wherein the vaudeville hypnotist finds himself in the center of a storm of two-fold violence which could destroy utterly or send him back into the big time. Faker, kidnaper, bank robber, murderer—which or all was the "hyp"?

The Restless Sex—Another installment of Robert W. Chambers' latest novel.

Photoplay Writing as a Profession—As outlined by John Emerson and Anita Loos, depicting just what is necessary to succeed in this department of screen work.

The Comic Section—Will include Polly and Her Pals, Just Boy, The Katzenjammer Kids and Barney Google.

Order It From ROSCOE MARKS, SIKESTON, MO. Order It Now!



Men's and Boys' Clothing

Buying your suit from us means buying a guarantee of value—satisfied customers means more to us than dollars and cents—that's why we say compare prices and qualities. We are not afraid of your verdict.

Men's All Wool Suits	**$37.50 and up**
Boys' All Wool Suits	**$ 9.50 and up**
Men's All Wool Overcoats	**$25.00 and up**
Boys' All Wool Overcoats	**$10.00 and up**

This Season more than ever we should have your consideration.

Buckner Ragsdale Store Company

Leading Men's Store of Sikeston.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The Fairy Felt Mattress Is Really Excellent

This mattress embodies comfort, quality, durability and is backed by the maker with a guarantee to be of lasting worth. Your dealer in this city will supply you. His knowledge supports our claim that this is really an excellent mattress.

Its reputation, coming from the land of cotton is unblemished. There's no fault in the even stitching of many layers of purest felt. As soft and comfortable five, ten and twenty years in use as when purchased. That's what makes this an excellent mattress.

Separately packed in individual cartons. Untouched by hand from factory to home.

Farmers Supply Co.

Furniture Department

Why Borah and Johnson Rule

The opinion of Messrs. Taft and Straus that the present controversy is in the nature of a pillow fight, and that so far as the league is concerned it really makes no difference whether Harding or Cox is to be President, rests upon several fallacies and self-deceptions. It assumes that Harding is not honest when he says over and over again that he will not go into the league. It implies that Hiram Johnson does not know what he is talking about when he boasts that "Harding has scrapped the league." It depends upon the theory that the votes of Democratic Senators necessary to make up a two-thirds majority, can be had at any involving a new treaty or a separate time for any dubious compromise, treaty, that Republican desperation may suggest.

But more important than these considerations, Messrs. Taft and Straus take no account of the strangle hold that the Republican treaty-wreckers of the Senate have acquired upno their party. There are not enough of these men to control the Senate as a Senate, but that they are able to bend every Republican member of that body to their imperious will has been demonstrated. How have they done it? How are they to do it in the future?

They have done it for more than a year past by threatening to bolt. In this way they mutilated and defeated the treaty. In this way they forced their party to adopt a two-faced platform at Chicago. In this way they have compelled Harding to repudiate his own record and grovel before them. They will do it in the future by threatening to oppose tariff and subsidy bills on which their party's heart is set. The price of their support of these measures will be the defeat of the League of Nations. They are members of a political organization that can be commanded.

When Messrs. Taft and Straus urge the people to bring this situation to pass they are delivering their party and their country anew into the hands of the Borahs, Johnsons and La Follettes.—New York World.

The better sheller, "The Appleton" —Farmers Supply Co.

Muskrat farming has given formerly worthless Maryland marshland a value of $30 to $40 an acre, the United States Department of Agriculture finds. In addition to the hides the carcasses are sold at 25 to 30 cents apiece for meat. They are considered a delicacy in some hotels.

MAKING ALFALFA FIT IN WITH BIG LEAGUE FARMING IN MO.

Pemiscot Man Keeps 450-Acre Patch Roaming About Place.

Caruthersville, Mo., September 29. —"Alfalfa in Southeast Missouri grows as if it were just naturally tickled to be here. I know of no other section where, all things considered, this crop gives a more generous return."

That is the statement of Dwight Hamlin, a business man of Pitsburgh, Pa., who owns a large tract of land here in Pemiscot County. Of 1250 acres in cultivation, about 450 are growing alfalfa. Hamlin owns land in various other parts of the country and is a close student of agricultural conditions. His farms are not playthings; he makes them pay.

He is enthusiastic over what is being done here and the great possibilities of future development in this part of Missouri.

"Down here we are often busy making hay clear up into December," Hamlin told the correspondent. "All the hay that is produced on mp land is baled and sold, after setting aside what we need for the stock on the place. We have never cut any for seed. Every year we break up some alfalfa and sow more on some other field. When a field has been growing alfalfa six years, say; we plow it up. I do not believe it will continue to make a maximum yield of hay when it stands longer than that.

"Corn following alfalfa down here will make 75 to 100 bushels an acre. Then we can put in what following the corn, get a good crop of wheat and three cuttings of alfalfa where the wheat stood in the spring. We just drill in the alfalfa across the wheat in March. In that field over there we threshed twenty-three bushels and forty-three pounds of wheat an acre last year, and then got three crops of alfalfa. Anybody knows that is considerably above the general average wheat yield for the whole country.

"Wheat fits splendidly into the rotation down here. If we did not raise wheat it would be hard to raise more alfalfa, for what puts the land in fine shape following other crops and makes an excellent nurse crop. I like best to use a rotation of alfalfa. Like corn, cotton makes an excellent yield when it follows alfalfa. Right over there is a field that gave me a return of $33 an acre when grown to cotton following alfalfa.

"One outstanding advantage we have in Southeast Missouri is that it is no trouble at all to get a stand of alfalfa," Hamlin continued. "And we need no lime, fertilizer or innoculation. What that means in the way of labor and expense saved, is easily section with those districts where understood when we contrast this liming and all that is necessary before you can even figure on sowing alfalfa."

Land similar to that on which the Hamlin crop is growing will average good seasons. It can be bought for five tons of alfalfa in reasonably $125 an acre up, depending on improvements, location and similar factors in farm-land values. Hamlin believes such land will be considered cheap at $500 an acre when this section completes its drainage ditches.

"We have never sold any alfalfa for less than $20 a ton," said H. C. Lewis, superintndent on the Hamlin farms. "Last year the price was $33, and indications are good for a strong price this season. And just to show our faith in Southeast Missouri as a live-stock section, we plan to feed 1000 hogs this winter."

As with watermelons, sunflower seed and other things grown here, the producer generally has been compelled to take prices that often meant a loss. In an effort to protect themselves on the market, the Pemiscot County Alfalfa Growers' Association has been formed, with Hugh A. Tisdat, president; Frank Cunningham, Jr., secretary; E. W. Shade, treasurer; R. O. Sharpe, sales-manager.

"This association has put $5 a ton more into the pockets of the producer than we would have received otherwise, is the statement of M. D. Amburger, county agent of Pemiscot County. "This does not mean, however, that the association arbitrarily put up the price that much. The association kept the hay from going to the dealers at a sacrifice. While the producers got more, the price to the consumer was no higher. With an outlook for 600 cars or more of alfalfa to be shipped from around Caruthersville this year, it is easy to see how much an efficient association means to the growers and the prosperity of the community at large."

Appleton shellers save more corn. —Farmers Supply Co.

Shunks yielded $1,000,000 worth of hides to New York State farmers and trappers in one year. The United States Department of Agriculture, in a new circular on the fur industry, gives suggestions for making this supposed pest into a profitable friend of the farmer.

NEW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE HEAD

Mrs. L. W. St. Clair-Moss, for nineteen years president of Christian College of Columbia and for six years president of Hamilton College, Lexington, Ky., retires this week as president of Christian College. She will hold the position as president emeritus and will be actively engaged in conducting the college.

Mrs. Moss will be succeeded by Edgar D. Lee, vice-president of the college, who by unanimous action of the board of trustees, has been elected president. He will assume the duties of his office with the opening of the college year tomorrow.

"I am not severing my relations with the college, but after twenty-five years of administrative service, I am released from routine duties to devote a large part of my time to plans for endowment and for the general interest of the institution," said Mrs. Moss today. Mrs. Moss' wide acquaintance with patrons, friends, alumnae and former students qualifies her for valuable service in plans for the larger future of the College.

Mr. Lee is a native of Missouri having been born and reared near Laddonia, Adrain County. He holds the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Missouri. He is also a member of the national educational honorary fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa and a Mason.

Mr. Lee's teaching experience includes four years of rural school teaching. He was a teacher of history in the Columbia Normal Academy 1907-08; superintendent of public schools, New London, Mo., 1908-'12; superintendent of public schools Sikeston Mo., 1912-'18. He has been professor of political science at Christian College and vice-presi- and history for the past two years dent for the year 1919-'20.

Mr. Lee is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, he is a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Lee is an alumna of the University of Missouri and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

In the absence from town of President D. A. Robnett of the board of trustees, Vice-President Frank G. Harris will present Mr. Lee as the new president at the opening convocation at the College at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

We're different you and me
In size and shape and form—
That's why you should **tailored** be.
And show off all your charm!

—Or to hide your peculiarities, perhaps.

For that new suit, or to fix the old one, See

M. L. WEISS

Sikeston's Tailor for Years Sikeston, Mo.



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Scott County Abstract Co.

BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer

Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

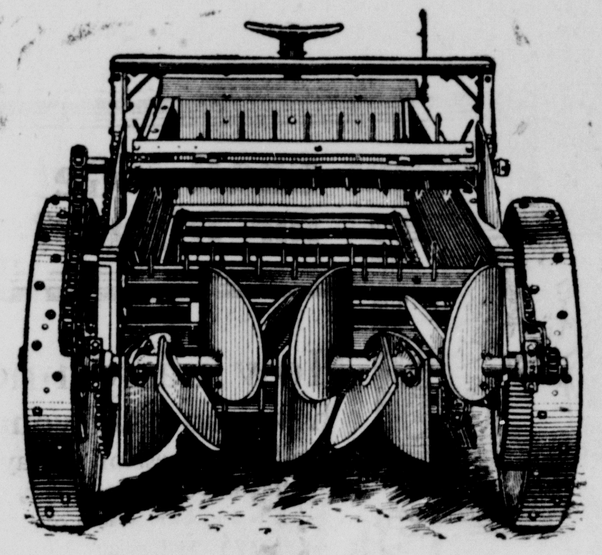
European corn borer has been discovered in Canada, the United States Department of Agriculture finds, and warns against this new source of infection.

American farmers planted 14,000 acres to hemp in 1920, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The crop is valued at about $1,500,000.

Appleton shellers shell faster.—Farmers Supply Co.

Rev. Jackson of the colored church will hold his last service, before going to conference, at the City Hall Sunday evening. He feels truly thankful to the white people of Sikeston for aid during his pastorate and trusts they will all be blessed in their undertakings.

NEW IDEA MANURE SPREADER



The Distrbutor is an extremely important feature on any manure spreader. In fact it is the spreader. Without it the machine becomes a mere unloader.
The work of the distributor is three-fold. First it must spread the manure **widely** so as to cover the greatest possible amount of ground each time the machine is driven across the field.

Next it must spread the manure **evenly**. Manure dropped patchily—thick in some spots and thin in others—can never give as good results as when it covers the ground in a thin, absolutely even blanket.

Thirdly, after the beater cylinders have thrown the manure to the distributor, the revolving blades of the latter must, by their action, assist in breaking up any lumps or clods that may remain unbroken.

There are eight blades on the Distributor of the 2 NEW IDEA or No. 26 NISCO SPREADERS and you will note the peculiar spacing. The shape and spacing of these blades is patented.

The Distributor on the NEW IDEA and NISCO SPREADERS fans the manure out into a path seven or more feet wide—often wider at least six to twelve inches on each side of the wheel tracks and you do not have to drive over the manure after it has been spread. It spreads the manure with an eveness that has never been excelled and it is specially designed to break up and pulverize any lumps or clods that may have escaped the beaters.

We claim that this is the only real Distributor—the only one that wll do the work as it should be done.

Farmers Supply Company

NEW BUILDING

Dr. Burris A. Jenkins

Editor of The Kansas City Post

and nominator of McAdoo at the Frisco Convention

Will address the voters at the

City Hall
Sikeston, Mo.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

The public is invited irrespective of political persuasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Johnson, Albert and Paul David Malone motored to Caruthersville Sunday for a brief visit.

Mrs. Ella Joyce of Awheimann, California, who has been visiting her neice. Mrs. Wm. Utley, left Tuesday for Vanduser to visit relatives.

Alex Aarons of Jonesboro, Ark., who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Henry Ross, left Tuesday for Vienna and other points in Illinois.

W. C. Andres came in Monday afternoon from Vienna, Ill., for a visit with his brother, J. A. Andres and his son, Charles Andres, an electrician employed by the Missouri Public Utilities Company.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Scott and daughter of Texarkana, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Scott of Little Rock, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tweddle and Miss Glenda Tweddle of St. Louis, Clarence and Clinton Scott, Ernest Swanner and W. O. Scott and family were dinner guests Sunday at the Charles Scott home.

Miss Lennie Clifford of Cape Girardeau visited Miss Clara Moore last week.

T. B. Lewis arrived Tuesday morning from Champaign, Ill, to remain for several days looking after his several farms in the Sikeston district.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Myer and babe of Kingman, Indiana arrived Friday for a visit here with Mr. Myer's aunt, Mrs. J. W. Black and at Matthews with Mrs. Myer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe.

Mrs. Nettie Martin and family left Tuesday afternoon for Cape Girardeau, where they will make their home. Mrs. Martin has a position in that city and Miss Beulah will enter the Cape Business College for training.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Maginess of Topeka, Kansas came in by auto Saturday afternoon for a visit with the latter's two sisters, Mrs. Walter Kendall and Mrs. Louis Farris. Mrs. Maginess thinks very seriously of moving to this city.

REPORT MEAT PRICES FOUND ON VISIT TO SHPS IN BRAZIL

E. Z. Russell and L. B. Burk, representing the United States Department of Agriculture in South America, have furnished the following account of retail meat shops in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:

Beef is sold fresh every day; none can be carried over, because only two or three shops in the city have any refrigeration, though the population of the city is approximately 1,500,000. A large percentage of the fresh meat in Rio is killed at an abattoir outside the city and at a packing plant two hours distant by train. The meat is received in the afternoon and all is sold before noon of the following day. The city's daily meat consumption is approximately as follows: Five hundred and fifty cattle of an average dressed weight of 480 pounds, 80 hogs, and 20 sheep and goats.

The following meat prices were current at one of the retail markets early in July: Good beef with all bone taken out, 14 cents; whol hogs' head, 17 cents per pound; fat sides, sold rolled up, 1 cents; smoked pork loin and smoked pork chops, 4 cents; best quality hams, 7 cents; second quality, 55 cents; dry salt sides, 25 cents; wieners, 35 cents; salted spareribs, 25 cents. Incidentally, live spring chickens sold at 35 cents a pound and fresh eggs at 55 cent a dozen.

Appelton shellers make money for their owners.—Farmers Supply Co.

Mrs. E. F. Shanks of La Forge visited her mother, Mrs. Meyrick last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cook plan to leave Sunday for an indefinite stay at Excelsoir Springs.

T. M. Bugg of Vanduser was in Sikeston Tuesday en route to Poplar Bluff on a short business trip.

Mrs. J. N. Ross and Mrs. W. H. Sikes went Tuesday to Cairo with Master Walter Hunter Jr., who was returning to his home in Jackson, Tennessee.

Mr. George Green of Hotel Marshall, expects Mrs. Green, who has been visiting relatives in Kentucky, to join him here the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Scott entertained Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Scott of Little Rock, Ark., Mr. and Mrs L. C. Scott and daughter of Texarkana, Ark., Mr. and Mrs. Joe Tweddle, Miss Glenda Tweddle, Clarence and Clinton Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott and daughters, Misses Oma and Fern and Ernest Swanner at 6 o'clock dinner Monday evening.

NEW MADRID COUNTY WINNERS AT DISTRICT FAIR

Smooth head wheat, 1st prize, Edgar Moll, Morehouse.

Smooth head wheat, 2nd prize, D. M. Wilson, Parma.

Bearded wheat, 1st, Sikes-McMullin Grain Co., Sikeston.

Bearded wheat, 2nd, John Mills, Sikeston.

Rye, any variety, 1st, John Mills, Sikeston.

Rye, any variety, 2nd, Sikes-McMullin Grain Co., Sikeston.

Whippoorwill cowpeas, 1st, F. M. Sikes, Sikeston.

New Era cowpeas, 1st, Emory Caldwell, Sikeston.

New Era cowpeas, 2nd, Dallas J. Tyson, Sikeston.

Red cowpeas, 1st, John Gee, Parma.

Red clover, 1st, James Matthews, Sikeston.

Red clover, 2nd, R. C. Matthews, Sikeston.

Sunflower, any variety, 1st, Farm Bureau, New Madrid.

Sunflower, any variety, 2nd, D. M. Wilson, Parma.

Corn stalk, 1st, E. C. Matthews, Sikeston.

Corn stalk, 2nd, J. R. King.

Red clover, 1st, Phil Renner, Canalou.

Red clover, 2nd, A. J. Renner, Sikeston.

Exhibit alfalfa, 1st, Farm Bureau New Madrid.

Exhibit alfalfa, 2nd, E. C. Matthews, Sikeston.

Exhibit sorghum stalk, 1st, Farm Bureau, New Madrid.

Exhibit sorghum stalk, 2nd, Phil Renner, Canalou.

Kaffir corn, 1st, Farm Bureau, New Madrid.

Kaffir corn, 2nd, Phil Renner.

Sunflower, 1st, E. C. Matthews.

Sunflower, 2nd, D. M. Wilson.

Timothy, 1st, Farm Bureau, New Madrid.

Timothy, 2nd, Phil Renner

Soybeans, 1st, Phil Renner.

Soybeans, 2nd, C. E. Moore, Sikeston.

Cotton stalk, 1st, Chas. Pikey, Conran.

Cotton stalk, 2nd, D. M. Wilson.

Cotton lint, 2lbs., 1st, Farm Bureau, New Madrid.

Cotton lint, 2 lbs., 2nd, Farm Bureau.

Cotton seed, 1st, Farm Bureau.

Cotton seed, 2nd, Don Renner, Sikeston.

Carrots, 1st, J. W. Raidt, New Madrid.

Carrots, 2nd, Willett Raidt, New Madrid.

Parsnips, 1st, Mrs. J. D. Twitty, Noxall.

Parsnips, 2nd, Mrs. J. D. Twitty.

Pumpkins, 1st, Jess Ward, Matthews.

Pumpkins, 2nd, Farm Bureau.

Watermelon, 1st, James Cox, Sikeston.

Watermelon, 2nd, James Cox, Sikeston.

Red Onions, 1st, D. M. Wilson.

Red Onions, 2nd, Farm Bureau.

White Onions, 1st, Everett Gee, Parma.

White Onions, 2nd, A. J. Renner.

Beans for table use, 1st, Henry Baeeze, Sikeston.

Beans for table use, 2nd, Dallas Tyson.

Mango peppers, 1st, Willett Raidt.

Mang peppers, 2nd, Mrs. J. D. Twitty.

Red pepper plant, 1st, Willett Raidt.

Red pepper plant, 2nd, Ed Warren.

Irish potatoes, 1st, Dallas J. Tyson.

Irish potatoes, 2nd, Geo. Neuman, Marston.

Sweet potatoes, 1st, Mrs. J. W. Collins, Lilbourn.

Sweet potatoes, 2nd, J. W. Collins.

Honey in comb, 1st, H. C. Ward, Matthews.

Muskmelon, 1st, Everett Gee, Parma.

Muskmelon, 2nd, J. W. Collins.

Apples, Johnathan, 1st, Mrs. J. W. Collins.

Apples, Johnathan, 2nd, Mr. J. W. Collins.

Apples, Grimes Golden, 1st, Mrs. J. W. Collins.

Apples, Grimes Golden, Mr. J. W. Collins.

Apples, any other variety, 1st, Mrs. J. W. Collins.

Apples, any other variety, 2nd J. W. Collins.

Pears 1st, X. Caverno.

Pears, 2nd, Willett Raidt.

Appelton shellers last longer.—Farmers Supply Co.

Mrs. Earl Johnson visited friends in Morehouse Tuesday.

Misses Reba and Cecil Helton of Cape Girardeau are guests of their sister, Mrs. David Lumsden, this week.

Mrs. Anna Scott, 603 Williams St., had as guests the past week her son, L. C. Scott of Texarkana, with his wife and daughter, Thomas R. Scott, another son of Little Rock, with his bride of a few weeks; and Mrs. J. D. Tweddle, a daughter with her husband and daughter, Miss Glenda, of St. Louis.

SCOTT COUNTY SHOWING AT THE DISTRICT FAIR

Scott County won her share of laurels in competition with the other seven Southeast Missouri counties at the district fair in Sikeston last week. Following are some of the Scott County winnings:

She won first in the Farm Bureau Agricultural Display, followed by New Madrid, Stoddard, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Mississippi and Pemiscot in order of their rank.

In the corn show Scott County got one Grand Championship, four firsts, two seconds, one third, three fourths and seven other premiums. Theodore Hopper won first in the class and also the grand champion ten ears of the show with his St. Charles White corn. The other first prizes went to Albion Anderson, in any other Standard Yellow bushel class; Theodore Hopper in any other Standard White ten ear class; Dick Hopper, ten ears in the Boys' and Girls' Club contest.

Other corn winnings worthy of mention is that of some of the boys who were in the one acre contest. As was above mentioned, Dick Hopper won first in this class, Manning Greer, another contestant who failed to place in the club class won second with ten ears in the any other Standand White corn class of the big show. Riley Lane of Charleston won sixth place with a bushel of Silver Mine in the big corn show, under class of "any other Standard White." This corn was taken from the acre he had in the contest.

There was competition among several of the counties in the Girls' Canning Club work. The Oran Canning Club secured first place in the exhibit of canned vegetables and fruit. Also, three members of the Oran Canning Club secured first, second and third honors with their individual exhibits, in competition with about twenty-five others. In the canning demonstration, the Scott County team won second place, yielding first to a team from Butler County.

A major portion of the prizes in the Home Economics Department went to Scott County people.

Reid's Yellow Dent.

First prem., Charles Schweer, Gordonville, $55; second, Charles Biser, Canalou, $50, third J. B. Buck, Bloomfield, $45; fourth Howard Dunaway, Sikeston, $40; fifth, George Bryant, Bloomfield, $35; sixth, T. H. Kindred, Sikeston, $30; seventh, William Sikes, Sikeston, $25; eighth, Amon Miller, Dexter, $2; ninth, Charles R. Marshall, Commerce, $15; tenth, Roy Dow, Cape Girardeau, $1.

Any Other Standard Yellow

First premium, Albion Anderson, Commerce, $55; second M. G. Drumm, Cape Girardeau, $5; (all other exhibits disqualified).

Ten-Ear Contest

Grand champion ten ears, Theodore Hopper, Sikeston, $5.

St. Charles White

First premium, Theodore Hopper, Sikeston, $2; second, Dan McCoy, Sikeston, $15; third, Dr. H. L. Smith, Sikeston, $10; fourth, Clifford Sutton, Sikeston, $5.

Boone and Johnson County White

First, D. J. Twitty, Kewannee, $20; second, J. R. Cardwell, Poplar Bluff, $15; third, Lynn Twitty, Kewannee, $10; fourth, Favell & Anderson, Commerce, $5.

Any other Standard White

First, Theodore Hopper, Sikeston, $20; second, Manning Greer, Commerce, $15; third, W. W. Langston, Poplar Bluff, $10; fourth, Roy King Jr., Sikeston, $5.

Reid's Yellow Dent

First, Charles Schweer, Gordonville, $20; second, Leslie Schweer, Gordonville, $15; third, Charles Biser, Canalou, $10; fourth, Walter Fox, New Canton, Ill., $5.

Any Other Standard Yellow

First, Sam Pikey, New Madrid, $20; second, A. J. Wheeler, Charleston, $15; third, C. E. Moore, Sikeston, $10; fourth, Empson Brewer, Sikeston, $5.

Single Ear Contest

First, Xenophon Caverno, Canalou, $20; second, Charles Schweer, Gordonville, $15; third Howard Dunaway, $10; fourth Caverno, $5.

Boys' and Girls' Corn Show Club White Corn Class

First Dick Hopper, Sikeston, $10; second Hally Reid, Dexter, $5; third Marcus Cobb, Bloomfield, $3; fourth, Baron Jackson, Bloomfield, $2; fifth Glendon Cain, Bloomfield, $1.

Yellow Corn Class

First, Howard Dunaway, Sikeston, $10; second, Samuel E. Markland, Dexter, $5; third, Maurice Strong, Dexter., $3; fourth, Lonnie Miller, Dexter, $2; fifth, Empson Brewer, Sikeston, $1.

Mrs. Mayme Clark of Matthews was a guest last week of Mrs. Amos Buchanan.

Mrs. Cecil Blair of Kennett visited here last week the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. M. Pittman.

Mrs. Dora Utley and Mrs. Morris Lynn of Crowder were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Utley.

Miss Laura Ruhl spent the week end with homefolks at Clayton, Mo.

Our best brisket roast, 15c per lb. Sellanrds meat market. Phone 46.



Leaving Only a Few Finishing Touches For You

Some women rather enjoy ironing—and if you're one of them we've a service that will gladden you.

We call for your family washing—everything in the house that needs cleaning—wash it beautifully clean in soft, sudsy water, with a multitude of rinses—iron and fold the flat pieces, all ready to be laid away—fluff undergarments and things of that sort in our drying tumbler, which leaves them delightfully soft and smooth, ready for use—and starch, just right, the more particular things, like shirts, waists and skirts.

The ironing of those pieces that you delight to fuss with—a few finishing touches—these are all that remain for you after we return your bundle.

Yes, it does sound good, and its really every bit as good as it sounds. One trial will convince you as it has so many other particular housekeepers.

Shall we send our driver? Just telephone.

Phone 165

Sikeston Electric Laundry Co.

John J. Inman, Manager

Join the American Legion.

For Sale at a Big Bargain

Dodge Brothers 1920 Model Sedan. Has run only 2500 miles. Is in perfect condition and never has been hurt. Has good cord tires and an extra tire. Is equipped with shock absorbers and cut out.

Will sell for $1800. Regular price $2310, and as equipped, $2385. Address

Letter Box 147
Oran, Mo.

Notice To Auto Owners

All auto licenses (including trucks and new cars without license) of the City of Sikeston, regardless of when they were taken out, expire on Oct. 14, 1920.

Every auto owner must get new city license after Oct. 14, 1920, or be subject to prosecution.

EARL J. MALONE, Jr.
City Clerk

A MONEY MAKER

An up-to-date grain elevator and one-half acre of land in center of Bragg City. Railroad switch on property. No competition in grain, mule or stock business. Will sell on five year's time, or trade for other property.

M. G. GRESHAM



How many times have you asked yourself this question? Day after day, week after week, it is a problem that is constantly confronting you.

If you were to stock your shelves with a good assortment of canned goods, you would always have something on hand that your folks would like.

Canned meats—canned vegetables—canned fruits—we have them all in the best known brands and at prices that will please you. Place your order at once

Telephone Orders Given Prompt Attention

HARPERS GROCERY
Beck Building, Front Street
PHONE 110

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Missouri.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Changing the Compensation of members of the General Assembly from per diem during Session to Annual Salary of $1,000.00.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, increasing the pay of members of the general assembly by repealing section 16 of article 4 of said Constitution and enacting a new section in lieu thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption to the qualified voters of the state the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. That section 16 of article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, relating to the pay of members of the legislature, be and the same is hereby repealed and a new section, relating to the same subject, enacted in lieu thereof, to be known and designated as section 16 and to be and form a part of said article 4 of said Constitution, as follows:

Section 16. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury as compensation for their services one thousand dollars per year, payable on the first day of February of each year. Committees of either house, or joint committees of both houses, appointed to examine the institutions of the state, other than those at the seat of the government, may receive their actual expenses, necessarily incured while in the performance of such duty; the items of such expenses to be returned to the chairman of such committee, and by him certified to the state auditor, before the same, or any part thereof, can be paid. No allowance or emoluments, for any purpose whatever, shall be made to or received by the members, or any member of either house, or for their use, out of the contingent fund or otherwise, except as herein expressly provided; and no allowance or emolument, for any purpose whatever, shall ever be paid to any officer, agent, servant or employe of either house of the general assembly, or of any committee thereof, except such per diem as may be provided for by law, not to exceed five dollars.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Authorizing cities having a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants to frame and amend their charters by less difficult methods than are now provided.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment of article 9 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by striking out sections 16 and 17 thereof, and adopting new sections in lieu thereof relating to the framing of charters for self-government by certain cities, and the amendment thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday, following the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection, the following constitutional amendment, to-wit: The repeal of sections 16 and 17 of article 9 of the Constitution of Missouri and the adoption of the following new sections in lieu thereof:

Section 16. Any city having a population of more than one hunred thousand inhabitants may frame and adopt a charter for its own government consistent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of the state in the following manner: The legislative authorities of the city may provide, by ordinance, for submission to the voters the question: "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" If such ordinance becomes effective more than sixty days before the next election such question shall be submitted at such election and if not, then at the next general election thereafter, except as herein otherwise provided. Such question shall also be submitted, when requested, by a petition signed by 10 per cent of the qualified voters of such city, filed with the board of election commissioners or such board or officials as may be in charge of the municipal elections in such city. If such petition prays for a special election and is signed by twenty per cent of the qualified voters of such city, a special election shall be held in such city not less than 60 days, nor more than ninety day, after the filing of such petition. The percentage of electors required to sign any petition provided for herein shall be based upon the total number of electors voting at the last preceding general municipal election. The petitions herein provided for shall be canvassed by the board of election commissioners or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, and its determination as to the sufficiency of such petitions shall be final. The question of whether or not a commission shall be chosen to frame a new charter and the names of electors or set of names of electors of the city, who are candidates for the proposed commission, shall be printed on the same ballot, but no candidate, or list of candidates, shall bear the name, heading or label of any political party which has, prior to such election, had candidates for state or federal offices. Candidates for the proposed commission shall be nominated by petition signed by not less than two per cent of the qualified voters of such city, and filed with the board of election commissioners, or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, at least thirty days prior to such election; provided that in no case shall the signatures of more than one thousand votes be required to nominate a candidate. If a majority of electors voting on the question shall be chosen to frame a charter, vote in the affirmative, then the thirteen candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall constitute such commission. Any charter so framed shall be submitted to the electors of the city and an election held at a time fixed by the charter commission but at least thirty days subsequent to the completion of the charter and not more than one year from the date of the election of such commission. Any part or parts of a charter so framed may be submitted to be voted upon separately. Any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately and accepted or rejected, separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter. If a charter is adopted at such election that section or article submitted in the alternative, which receives the greatest number of votes, shall be deemed adopted. If any such proposed charter be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition of whether or not such charter shall be adopted, it shall become the charter of such city at the time fixed therein and shall supercede any existing charter and amendments thereof. Duplicate certificates shall be made, setting forth the charter adopted and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of the city, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of such certified copies, shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state and the other, after being recorded in the records of the city, shall be deposited among the archives of the city and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The notice for any election provided for in this section shall be published for at least three weeks in at least one newspaper printed in such city, which newspaper shall have a bona fide sale or circulation in such city of at least two thousand copies of each issue, in which such notice is published, and which newspaper has been published continuously for fifty-two weeks next before the publication of such notice, such publication of such notice to be made at least once each week and on the same day of the week in each of said three weeks, and the last publication to be within two weeks of the date of such election.

Section 17. Amendments of any charter framed and adopted under the authority of section 16 of article 9 of this Constitution may be submitted to the electors by a charter commission in the manner provided for the submission of a complete charter. Amendments may also be proposed by the legislative authority of the city or by a petition of not less than ten per cent of the qualified voters of the city, filed with the board of election commissioners, or officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, setting forth such proposed amendment. The legislative authorities of the city shall at once provide, by ordinance, that any amendment so proposed shall be submitted to the electors at the next election held in the city not less than sixty days after its passage, or at a special election, if called for in the manner proposed for in section 16 of this article. Any proposed amendment submitted to the electors, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon, shall become a part of the city charter at the time and under the conditions fixed in such amendment; and sections or articles may be submitted in the alternative and determined in the same way as hereinbefore provided with reference to alternative sections or articles of a complete charter.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Permitting an increase of the limit of indebtedness that large cities may incur and enabling them to acquire public utilities.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION providing for the amendment of article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by striking out section 12 thereof, and adding a new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 12 thereof, relating to the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts and other political corporations and subdivisions.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption or rejection, to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri the repeal of section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri and the adoption of the following new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 12 thereof, relating to the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts and other political corporations and subdivisions:

Section 12. No county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the consent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition, at an election to be held for that purpose; nor in cases requiring such assent shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, except that cities having a population of seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more may, with the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition at an election to be held for that purpose, incur an indebtedness not exceeding ten per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; such proposition may be submitted at any election, general or special; provided, that with such assent any county may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount for the erection of courthouse or jail, or for the grading, construction, paving, or maintaing of paved, graveled, macadamized or rock roads and necessary bridges and culverts therein; and provided further, that any county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state, incurring any indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof, within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; and provided further, that the corporate authorities of the city of St. Louis are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city in the amount of five million dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed four per cent per annum, the principal payable within thirty years from the date of their issue, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the corporation organized for the celebration of the Louisiana purchase centennial in said city, to be used by said corporation for said celebration, holding a world's fair or exposition in said city. And said corporate authorities of St. Louis shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as shall be repaid to the stockholders of said corporation on the sum subscribed and paid by them, and any surplus remaining from the assets of said corporation after said stockholders and said city shall have been paid in full, shall be divided between said stockholders and said city in proportion to the aggregate amount of said stock so paid in and the amount so loaned by said city; and any amount so received by said city from said corporation shall be paid into the sinking fund of said city for the redemption of its outstanding bonds: Provided, that if, at the election for the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, a majority of the votes cast within the limits of said city of St. Louis voting for and against this amendment shall be against its adoption, then no bonds shall be issued under this amendment; and provided further, that no such indebtedness so created shall be in any part thereof paid by the state or from any state revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid by the city of St. Louis alone: Provided, that in the city of St. Louis the amount of bonds now aggregating $6,121,000, that being the amount assumed by said city in the scheme of separation from the county of St. Louis, and the sum of $5,808,000 heretofore prior to January 1, 1901, expended in the construction of waterworks for the city of St. Louis and any bonds which may be hereafter issued by said city in the construction and improvement of waterworks, the payment of the interest whereon and the principal whereof shall be provided from the revenue of said waterworks; that is to say, the amount of said bonds which shall be outstanding at the time shall not be included in the computation of the existing bonded indebtedness in determining the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by said city with the assent of two-thirds of the voters under the provisions of this article, but said city shall be authorized at any time to issue bonds, with the assent aforesaid, to an amount, including outstanding indebtedness, other than that above named, to the amount of ten per cent of the value of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained as above provided, and said city shall have power, with such assent of the voters, to issue bonds for the construction and improvement of waterworks, the interest whereon and the principal whereof shall be provided for from the income of said waterworks. Said city shall establish a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds so authorized according to the times fixed for the maturity of the same: Provided further, that any city which now has or may hereafter attain a population of seventy-five thousand or more inhabitants may acquire by purchase, condemnation or construction, waterworks, gasworks, electric light works, street railways, telegraph and telephone systems, heating plants, ice or refrigeration plants, or any other plant system or public service institution, within or outside of the limits of such city, for the use of the city or its citizens, and for the purpose of paying therefor, in whole or in part, may issue public utilities bonds, which public utilities bonds shall not be included in the liabilities or indebtedness of the city limited by the prior provisions of this section; but the total amount of such public utilities bonds to be issued by such city shall not exceed twenty per centum of the value of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained as above specified. The principal of said public utilities bonds shall not constitute an obligation of the city enforcible out of the funds raised by taxation. Such city may also issue its bonds, other than public utilities bonds, for the payment, in whole or in part, for such public utilities, and such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall constitute a direct obligation of the city, but the total amount of such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall not exceed in the aggregate ten per centum of the taxable property therein, as hereinbefore provided, but such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall require the assent of two-thirds of all the legal votes cast on that proposition. The ordinance authorizing the purchase, condemnation or construction of such public service plant or system shall provide what portion, if any, of the cost thereof shall be paid by issue of public utilities bonds, and what portion, if any, shall be paid by issue of general bonds of the city, other than public utilities bonds. The principal and the interest of such public utilities bonds shall be paid out of the earnings or sale of the utilities plant or system for the acquisition of which said issue was made, but the city may thereafter provide, by ordinance, for the payment in any year of any part of the interest or principal of said bonds due in that year, out of the general revenue of that year raised by general taxation. Such city shall have power to execute its mortgage or mortgages on any such utility or any addition thereto, or extension thereof, to secure the payment of such public utilities bonds, and in case of default in the payment of such public utilities bonds, and the interest thereon or interest thereon, said bondholders, or their representatives, may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction, sitting in the county or city in which such city is located, and said court may, in its discretion, if said default continue, appoint a receiver to take charge of such property, and such receiver shall operate said property pending such proceeding in such court, and until a final decree of foreclosure in such proceeding, and for a period of one year thereafter, during which period the city may, upon payment to the bondholders of all indebtedness past due, and court costs, and receiver's obligations, retake said property, subject to its unmatured obligations. If said property is not thus retaken by the city in said period of redemption, said receiver shall deliver said property to such party, as the court in such action may order, and thereupon all liability of the city on said bonds shall cease and determine and its rights as owner of said utility or plant shall cease and determine, and thereafter said utility or plant shall be operated by the party named in said order of court, or his successors or assigns, in conformity with and subject to the provisions of the ordinance authorizing the acquisition or purchase or construction of said public utility or plant, and the issuance of bonds therefor; but such city shall not issue any such public utilities bonds without the assent of four-sevenths of the voters thereof, voting on that proposition, at an election to be held for that purpose, and such proposition may be submitted at a special election or at a general election, in either of which events if four-sevenths of all of the legal votes cast on such proposition are in favor of the issue of said bonds, the city shall have authority to issue the same. Such utility may be acquired by condemnation proceedings in the same manner that such city may acquire real estate for public purposes, or in such other manner as may be provided by law. Such city may be a vote of the people in the manner herein provided, take up any public utilities bonds issue its general bonds in lieu thereof, and may take up any general bonds issued on account of any public utility and issue public utilities bonds in lieu thereof, whenever there exists such debt-making power of the city as will authorize the issue of such new bonds, but no substitution shall be made without the consent of the holders of such bonds.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Permits majority of qualled voters of road districts to authorize special levy for road purposes of not to exceed fifty cents on the $100.00 valuation.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof requiring the county court, when authorized by the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, to make a special levy on the taxable property within such road district, in addition to the levies now authorized by law, of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, the proceeds of such levy to be used for road purposes within such district.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as section 23, article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, which said section shall read as follows:

Section 23. In addition to the taxes now authorized to be levied for county purposes, under and by virtue of section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, and in addition to the special levy for road and bridge purposes authorized by section 22 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, it shall be the duty of the county court of any county in this state, when authorized so to do by a majority of the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, voting thereon at an election held for such purpose to make a levy of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation on all property within such district, to be collected in the same manner as state and county taxes are collected, and placed to the credit of the road district authorizing such special levy. It shall be the duty of the county court, on petition of not less than ten qualified voters and taxpayers residing within any such road district, to submit the question of authorizing such special election to be held for that purpose, within twenty days after filing of such petition.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Amending section 11 of article 10 authorizing an increase of annual rates of taxation, and also permitting an increase for purpose of "repairing" public buildings.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to section 11, article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection the following constitutional amendment, to-wit: Section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri shall be amended so that as amended it shall read as follows:

Section 11, article 10. Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation; but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes the annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty million dollars or more, said rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes the annual rate on property in cities and towns having thirty thousand inhabitants or more shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants, or less, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For school purposes in districts composed of cities which have one hundred thousand inhabitants or more, the annual rate on property shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation, and in other districts forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation: Provided, the aforesaid annual rates may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns and in other districts to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are taxpayers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase, which increased rate, if voted, shall be levied annually thereafter until changed in like manner. For the purpose of erecting or repairing public buildings in counties, cities or school districts, the rate of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or school district, voting at such election, shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, according to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of the state, or of the United States; said restrictions as to rates shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing, or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness: Provided, that the city of St. Louis may levy for municipal purposes in addition to the municipal rate of taxation above provided, a rate not exceeding the rate which would be allowed for county purposes if said city were part of a county.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 6.

Authorizing General Assembly to contract a debt on behalf of the state and to issue bonds of not exceeding $60,000,000.00 for constructing hard surfaced roads.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to article 4, authorizing the general assembly to contract a debt or liability on behalf of the state and to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $60,000,000 for the purpose of building a system of roads within the state, and providing for the payment of such indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri, for adoption or refusal, an amendment to the Constitution of the state, adding to article 4 thereof, between section 44 and section 45, a new section to be known as section 44a, to read as follows:

Section 44a. In addition to the exceptions made and created in section 44, the general assembly shall have the power, from time to time, for the purpose of constructing hard surfaced public roads, in each county of the state, to contract or to authorize the contracting of a debt or liability on behalf of the state, and to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness thereof not exceeding, in the aggregate, sixty millions of dollars, such bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and maturing not later than thirty years from the date they bear. The said bonds and the interest that will accrue thereon shall be paid out of a fund to be provided by the levy and collection of a direct and annual tax upon all taxable property in the state. Any motor vehicle registration fees or license fees or taxes, authorized by law, except the property tax thereon, less the cost and expense of collection and the cost of maintaining any state highway department or commission, authorized by law, shall, after the issuance of such bonds, and so long as any bonds herein authorized are unpaid, be and stand appropriated without legislative action for and to the payment of the principal of said bonds, and shall be credited to a sinking fund to be provided for by law. It shall be the duty of the state auditor, annually, on or before the first day of July, to determine the rate of taxation necessary to raise the amount of money needed for that year to pay the principal and interest maturing in the next succeeding year, taking into consideration available funds, delinquencies and the cost of collection. The auditor shall annually certify the rate of taxation so determined to the clerk of the county court of each county and to the assessor or other officer in the city of St. Louis whose duty it may be to make up and certify the tax books wherein are extended the state taxes. It will be the duty of said clerk and the said assessor or other proper officer in the city of St. Louis to extend upon the tax books the taxes to be collected and certify the same to the collector of the revenue of their respective counties, and the city of St. Louis, who shall collect such taxes at the same time and in the same manner and by the same means as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for the collection of state and county taxes, and pay the same into the state treasury. The legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect this amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

Authorizing cities which contain not more than 30,000 inhabitants to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri a proposal to amend section 12a of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri relating to "certain cities being permitted to incur additional indebtedness for water, ice and light plants."

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Represenatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1920, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri concerning the rights of certain cities to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to-wit:

Section 1. That section 12a of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words and figures "nor less than two thousand (2000) inhabitants," in the second line of said section 12a of article 10, and be further amended by striking out the words and figures, "five (5)" in line 6 of said section 12a of article 10, and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures, "ten (10)," and that said section 12a of article 10 aforesaid be further amended by inserting between the words "waterworks" and "electric," in the 8th line of said section 12a of article 10, aforesaid, the words "ice plants," so that said section 12a of article 10, aforesaid, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section 12a. Any city in this state, containing not more than thirty thousand inhabitants, may, with the assent of two-thirds (⅔) of the voters thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, be allowed to become indebted in a larger amount than specified in section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, not exceeding an additional ten (10) per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, for the purpose of purchasing or constructing waterworks, ice plant, electric or other light plants, to be owned exclusively by the city so purchasing or constructing the same: Provided, that any such city incurring any such indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide for, and before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness shall provide for the collection of an annual tax, in addition to the other taxes provided for by this Constitution, sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof within twenty (20) years from the time of contracting the same, any provision in this Constitution to the contray notwithstanding.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 8.

Requiring General Assembly to levy annual tax not less than one-half cent nor more than three cents on $100.00 valuation for pensioning deserving blind.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION. AN ACT providing for the amendment of section 47, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, requiring the general assembly to cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind and providing for the disposition of any surplus in said fund.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state, for adoption, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri:

Section 1. That article 4, section 47, be and the same is hereby amended by adding after the words "Provided further, that nothing in this Constitution contained shall be construed as prohibiting the general assembly from granting, or authorizing the granting of pensions to the deserving blind, as may be provided and regulated by law," as the same occurs in lines fifteen and sixteen of said section, the following words, "Provided further, that the general assembly of the state of Missouri shall cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind. If any balance shall exist in such fund after the deserving blind have been pensioned, then the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the support of the commission for the blind. And if there shall be a balance in said fund after the blind have been pensioned and the commission for the blind has received adequate support, then the same shall be transferred to the public school fund. Said tax shall be levied and collected annually in the same manner as other state taxes are levied and collected, and such fund shall be subject to appropriation for above purposes by the general assembly.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 9.

Providing for a bond issue of $1,000,000.00 for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION providing for the amendment of section 44, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, relating to the contracting of a liability in behalf of the state of Missouri, in the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000), by an issue of bonds for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

The general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri for adoption, the following amendment to section 44, article 4 of the state Constitution, entitled "General assembly not to contract debts except as herein"—providing for the contracting and repayment in the manner hereinafter provided of a debt of one million dollars, for the purpose of providing a revolving fund for the use of the soldier settlement board or department, which, with its accrued earning, shall revert at the completion of the soldier settlement contracts to the general revenue funds of the state:

Section 1. That section 44, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, entitled "General assembly not to contract debts except as herein"—be amended by the addition of the following provisions which shall be appended thereto, and shall be known as subdivision fourth of section 44, article 4 of the Constitution. Subdivision fourth, section 44, article 4 of the state Constitution—The object of this amendment is, in recognition of military service, to provide employment and rural homes for soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who have served with the armed forces of the United States in the European war or other wars of the United States, including former American citizens who served in allied armies against the central powers and have been repatriated, and who have been honorably discharged, hereafter referred to as "soldiers," and to accomplish such purpose by co-operation with the agencies of the United States engaged in work of a similar character. To provide the necessary funds for the state of Missouri to co-operate with the agencies of the United States, the contracting of the liability of the state of Missouri by the issuance of its bonds in an aggregate sum, not to exceed one million dollars, is hereby authorized and directed, said bonds to be in the denomination of one thousand or five hundred dollars each, or of both denominations (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine) and be payable thirteen years from the issuance thereof; shall be payable to bearer in lawful money of the United States, and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed four and one-half per centum a year (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine), payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and to that end suitable coupons shall be attached to each bond for the payment of said interest; each coupon shall have a facsimile of the signature of the state treasurer engraved thereon. Said bonds shall be redeemable at the option of the state after eight years from date; shall be signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of the state, with the great seal of the state attached; and shall be registered by the state auditor to which he shall certify on each bond, and authenticate such registration by his signature and his official seal attached; said bonds, when so prepared and executed, under the supervision of the state board of fund commissioners, shall be sold to the best advantage by said board, but for not less than par. The proceeds of said sales or sale shall constitute a fund to be designated as the soldiers' settlement fund, and shall be used exclusively as a revolving fund by the soldier settlement board or department for such a period of time as it may designate, and for such projects as are approved by the governor, and requisitions upon the soldiers' settlement fund shall bear the governor's approval, after which, this fund with its accrued earnings, shall be returned to the general revenue fund of the state. Contract or contracts for expenditures or loans to carry out the purpose of this act in excess of said one million dollars, with interest collected thereon, shall, to the amount of said excess, be illegal and void and forever non-payable.

Section 2. That the general assembly shall, and does hereby levy an annual tax of one cent on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state for the payment of the accruing interest on the said bonds, and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment thereof, said taxes, beginning with the year 1920, to be levied and collected annually as in case of other state taxes in this state, until said bonds are fully paid.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 10.

Increasing the number of supreme court judges to nine and dividing the court into three divisions, each to consist of three judges.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, concerning the judicial department.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri as follows, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday, next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, concerning the judicial department, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. The supreme court shall consist of nine judges, and, after the first Monday in January, 1921, shall be divided into three divisions, as follows: One division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number one; one division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number two; one division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number three. The divisions shall sit separately for the hearing and disposition of causes and matters pertaining thereto, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction of all matters and causes in the supreme court, except that division number two shall have exclusive cognizance of all criminal cases pending in said court: Provided, that a cause therein may be transferred to the court en banc as provided in section four of the amendment of 1890. The division of business of which said divisions have concurrent jurisdiction shall be made as the supreme court may determine. A majority of the judges of a division shall constitute a quorum thereof, and all orders, judgments and decrees of either division, as to causes and matters pending before it, shall have the force and effect of those of the court.

Section 2. Upon the adoption of this amendment, the governor shall appoint two additional judges of the supreme court, who shall hold their office until the first Monday in January, 1923, and at the general election in the year 1922 their successors shall be elected, who shall hold their office for the term of ten years. The court shall elect its chief justice and each division a presiding judge therof.

Section 3. All provisions of the Constitution of this state, and all laws of this state which are inconsistent with this amendment, shall, so far as inconsistent, upon its adoption, be forever rescinded and to no effect.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 11.

Directing the Legislature to enact a law enabling qualified electors of this state absent from the state on account of military service to vote.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution of said state concerning "Soldier vote."

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That section 11 of article 8 of the Constitution of Missouri, reading as follows: "No officer, soldier, or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state," is hereby repealed.

Section 2. That in lieu of section 11, article 8 of the Constitution of Missouri, hereby repealed, there is enacted the following new section to be known as section 11, article 8, viz: The legislature shall, by general law, make provision enabling qualified electors of this state, absent from the state on account of military service, to vote at general and special elections.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

Increasing the number of St. Louis court of appeals judges to six and dividing the courts into two divisions, each to consist of three judges.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof concerning the judicial department.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

At the general election to be held in the state of Missouri on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. The St. Louis court of appeals shall consist of six judges, who shall sit either in divisions or en banc, as may be ordered by the court. After the first day of January, in the year 1921, the court shall be divided into two divisions, each to be composed of three judges, and designated as divisions one and two. Each judge shall be assigned by the court en banc to the division to which he is to constitute a part, in such manner and for such time as the court may determine, and the court en banc may change such assignments at any time it may deem proper so to do. The divisions shall sit separately for the hearing and determination of causes and matters pertaining thereto, and each shall have jurisdiction of all causes and matters in the St. Louis court of appeals; provided, that any cause may by the court be assigned to the court en banc in the first instance, and any cause may be transferred from any division to the court en banc as provided in section 3 hereof. The division of the business, and the assignment of causes of which said divisions have concurrent jurisdiction, shall be made as the court en banc may determine. A majority of the judges of a division shall constitute a quorum thereof, and all orders, judgments and decrees of either division as to causes or matters pending before it shall have the force and effect of those of the court.

Section 2. Upon the adoption of this amendment, the governor shall appoint three additional judges of the St. Louis court of appeals, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall hold their offices until the first day of January, in the year 1923, and at the general election held in the year 1922 their successors shall be elected, who shall hold their offices for the following period, to-wit: The one receiving the highest number of votes for a term of ten years from the first day of January, 1923, the one receiving the next highest number of votes for a term of six years from said date, and the one receiving the next highest number of votes for a term of two years from said date. Thereafter all of the judges of the St. Louis court of appeals shall, upon the expiration of their respective terms, be elected for a term of twelve years, except when elected to fill an unexpired term, when the term shall expire as otherwise provided by the Constitution.

Section 3. The St. Louis court of appeals shall assign to the court en banc, and to each division the causes and matters to be heard by it, of which assignment due public notice shall be given, by mailing a copy of the docket to each attorney of record having a cause pending therein; and all laws relating to the procedure of said court, as well as the rules of the court, shall apply to each division so far as applicable thereto. When a judge of a division of said court shall dissent from an opinion therein, the cause, at his request, or on the application of the losing party, shall be transferred to the court en banc for its decision; and any cause may be transferred from a division to the court en banc whenever the division in which it is pending, or the court en banc, shall so order.

Section 4. The judge of each of the courts of appeal in this state, or of any division thereof, oldest in commission shall be the presiding judge of such court or division; provided, that if there be upon the court, or any division thereof, judges holding commissions of the same

date, then the court, or the judges of such division, as the case may be, shall select a presiding judge from the judges thereof holding such commissions.

Section 5. In the event of the unavoidable absence or disqualification of any judge or judges of the St. Louis court of appeals, one or more circuit judges, as designated by the court, or a division thereof, shall be competent to sit in such court or division, for such time as the court or such division may by order direct. No circuit judge before whom a cause may have been heard or tried shall sit upon a hearing of the same in said court of appeals. If, in any case, said court sitting en banc, shall be evenly divided, any judge of another of the courts of appeal, or a circuit judge, or a lawyer possessing the qualifications of a judge of a court of appears, when designated by the court en banc, may sit in such cause as a special judge with, and be a member of the court en banc, in the determination of said cause.

Section 6. This amendment shall be self-enforcing and shall become operative from and after its adoption by the people, and it shall repeal all constitutional provisions and laws inconsistent therewith.

PROPOSITION NO. 13.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

House bill No. 335, enacted by fiftieth General Assembly. Prohibiting manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from this state, except under certain conditions; providing for search of intoxicating liquors unlawfully sold; declaring certain buildings or certain places used in unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquors nuisances and giving right of abatement; giving persons injured by intoxicated persons right of action against illegal liquor sellers; regulating those who manufacture, sell or prescribe for ethyl alcohol or wine; defining intoxicating liquor and other words; providing for enforcement of said act and prescribing penalties for violation of same.

AN ACT prohibiting the manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from the state of Missouri, except for certain purposes and under certain regulations; providing for search and seizure of intoxicating liquors unlawfully manufactured or sold; declaring certain buildings, structures and things used in the unlawful manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be nuisances and giving the right of abatement; establishing the right of action in damage for injuries by intoxicated persons against illegal liquor sellers; prescribing additional duties for prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs and other law-enforcing officers; requiring permits for manufacturers, sellers or physicians who manufacture, sell or write prescriptions for ethyl alcohol or wine and providing for the revocation of same; defining intoxicating liquors and other words and phrases; making employes and agents responsible for violation of this act by a corporation; declaring intoxicating liquors illegally manufactured or sold to be contraband; fixing venue of cases under the act; and with penalties for violation; and providing when same shall be in force and effect.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation, his, its or their agents or employes, to manufacture, sell, give away or transport intoxicating liquors witin, import the same into, or export the same from the state of Missouri for beverage purposes, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to prevent the manufacture, importation, exportation, or sale of denatured alcohol, or of cider for the purpose of making vinegar or non-intoxicating cider, or of denatured rum for use only in the industrial and mechanical arts, or of methyl alcohol, or of ethyl alcohol in non-potable toilet, medicinal, antiseptic, culinary, or other non-beverage preparations, or of ethyl alcohol for scientific, pharmaceutical, mechanical, or industrial purposes, or to prevent the sale of ethyl alcohol or wine by pharmacists or druggists as provided herein for medicinal or sacramental purposes.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine within the state of Missouri for non-beverage purposes without a permit therefor as herein provided. All persons, firms or corporations desiring to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine shall file with the clerk of the county court of the county, in which such persons, firm or corporation resides or has his place of business, an application for a permit to manufacture or sell, (as the case may be) ethyl alcohol or wine, at least ten (10) days before the hearing thereon. Said application shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney-general of Missouri. The said clerk of the county court shall present said application to the county court of said county at its next regular term and if the judges of said court are satisfied that the allegations of the application are true, that the applicant is twenty-one (21) years of age and not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and that the applicant is of good moral character and law-abiding, the said court may issue a permit to such applicant to manufacture or sell (as the case may be) ethyl alcohol or wine for a period of one year unless revoked or suspended as herein provided. Said permit shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney-general of Missouri. Applicants shall pay to the county clerk for permits issued as above set out, the following fees, to-wit: For each manufacturing permit the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00); for each selling permit the sum of ten dollars ($10.00). All fees collected by the county clerk under this section shall be paid over monthly to the county treasurer. All holders of permits granted as herein provided, shall, on or before the 5th day of each month, for the calendar month preceding, file a statement, verified by the oath of such permit holder, with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such permit holder is engaged in business, showing the amount and kinds of intoxicating liquors manufactured or received during said month with names and addresses of the persons, firms or corporations from whom received, and the amount and kind of intoxicating liquors sold or otherwise used or disposed of during said month with the names and addresses of the persons, firms or corporations to whom sold or delivered, and the amount and kind of intoxicating liquor on hand at the end of said month.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation in the state of Missouri, holding a permit to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine under this act, to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of ethyl alcohol or wine except on a written application, dated and signed, of an individual or an authorized agent of a firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of non-potable toilet, medicinal, antiseptic, culinary, or other non-beverage preparations, or of the owner or manager of a hospital, museum, laboratory, industrial or educational instutional using ethyl alcohol or wine for scientific, pharamceutical, mechanical, industrial or other non-beverage purposes, or of a regularly registered and practicing dentist, physician or veterinarian using ethyl alcohol or wine for non-beverage purposes in the practice of his profession; or of a minister, priest, clergyman or authorized officer having charge of a church using wine for sacramental purposes; provided, that any druggist, pharmacist, or proprietor of a drug store, holding a permit to sell ethyl alcohol or wine under this act, may sell or give away ethyl alcohol or wine on a written prescription, dated and signed, first had and obtained from some regularly registered and practicing physician, and then only when such physician shall state in such prescription the name of the person for whom the same is prescribed, and that such ethyl alcohol or wine is prescribed as a necessary remedy; provided further, that each permit holder selling or giving away or otherwise disposing of ethyl alcohol or wine under this section shall attach a copy of each application and prescription received during each month to the monthly report required to be filed with the clerk of the county court under the provisions of section 3 of this act. Any permit holder who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or any person who shall make a false statement in an application for ethyl alcohol or wine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any physician, or pretended physician, in the state of Missouri, to make or issue any prescription to any person for ethyl alcohol or wine in any quantity, or for any compound of which such liquors shall form a part without a permit therefor secured as herein provided. All physicians desiring to write prescriptions for ethyl alcohol or wine for medicinal purposes shall file an application for a permit to do so with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such physician practices his profession. Said application shall be in such form as the attorney-general of Missouri may prescribe and permits may be granted by the judges of the county court upon the same terms and under the same rules and conditions as they are authorized to grant permits to manufacture and sell ethyl alcohol or wine by this act. Applicants shall pay the county clerk for each permit issued as above set out, the sum of two dollars ($2.00). All fees collected by the said county clerk under this section shall be paid over monthly to the county treasurer. It shall be unlawful for any physician, holding a permit as herein provided, to make or issue a prescription for ethyl alcohol or wine to any persons without a careful physical examination of the person for whom the ethyl alcohol or wine is prescribed; or to issue such prescriptions for such liquors to a person whom he has reason to believe will use such liquors for beverage purposes; or to issue such a prescription for such liquors without the name of the person for whom such liquors are prescribed written thereon together with the name of the disease or malady for which such liquor is prescribed.

Section 6. Every wife, husband, child, parent, guardian, or other person in the state of Missouri, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support or otherwise by any intoxicated person by reason of the selling of intoxicating liquors in violation of the provisions of this act, shall have the right of action in his or her name against any person, firm of corporation who shall, by such illegal selling of such liquors, have caused or contributed to the intoxication of said person or persons, or who have caused or contributed to any such injury; and in any action given by this section the plaintiff shall have the right to recover actual and exemplary damages. In case of the death of either party, the action or right of action given by this section shall survive to and against his or her executor or administrator; and in every action by husband, wife, parent, child, the general reputation of the relation of husband, wife, parent, child, shall be prima facie evidence of such relation and the amount so recovered by either wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property. Such damages, together with the costs of suit, shall be recoverable in an action before any court of competent jurisdiction in this state; and in any case where parents shall be entitled to such damages, either the father or mother may sue alone therefor, but recovery by one of such parents shall be a bar to any suit brought by the other for such damages; and in any case where two or more children may be entitled to such damages, only one suit therefor may be brought and the separate claims for damages may be united under separate counts in the one action.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation who shall in the state of Missouri establish, erect, maintain, continue or use any building, structure or place, whether stationary or movable, for the purposes of manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors unlawfully is guilty of maintaining or keeping a nuisance; and the building, structure or place, or the ground itself, in or upon which unlawful manufacture or sale or keeping with intent to unlawfully sell such intoxicating liquors, is carried on or is continued or exists; and the furniture, vessels, fixtures, and contents, are also declared a nuisance. The attorney-general or prosecuting attorney of the county in this state where such a nuisance, as defined in this section, exists, or is kept or maintained, may prosecute a suit in equity to abate and perpetually enjoin the same. All persons, whether agents or employes or officers of corporations, or agents or employes of individuals aiding or abetting in the commission of the offense, may be made parties defendant in such action. The circuit courts of this state are hereby authorized and empowered to try and determine causes arising under this section and such courts shall have the power to enforce injunctions under this section by such measures and means as are now provided or may be provided for the enforcement of injunctions in this state.

Section 8. If the attorney-general or prosecuting attorney of any county in this state shall file a statement verified by oath with the clerk of the circuit court, or other court having criminal jurisdiction in the county, that he verily believes that in some building or structure, to be designated in said statement, in the said county, intoxicating liquors are being manufactured or sold contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of said county to enter said building or structure by force, if necessary, and remove therefrom any intoxicating liquors which he may find therein, and hold such liquors until all prosecutions for violating the provisions of this act by any person in said building are ended and determined. Any intoxicating liquors found in any such building and taken under the provisions of this section and not returned to the owner as herein set out shall be liable for all fines and costs assessed against any person convicted for manufacturing or selling such liquor at said place contrary to the terms of this act, and such sheriffs shall dispose of said liquors, in some legal manner, and apply the proceeds thereof, if any, to the payment of such fines and costs. No warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling occupied as such unless some part of it is used as a store or shop, hotel or boarding house, or for any other purpose than a private residence, or unless such residence is a place of public resort.

Section 9. In case the existence of any place where intoxicating liquors are manufactured or sold in violation of law is disclosed in any criminal proceedings, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to proceed promptly to enforce the provisions of this act against such place as a nuisance. In any affidavit, information or indictment for the violation of this act, separate offenses may be united in separate counts and the defendant may be tried on all of the separate offenses at one trial and the cumulative penalty for each offense may be imposed by the courts. It shall not be necessary in any affidavit, information or indictment to give the name of the purchaser or to include any defensive negative averments, but it shall be sufficient to state that the act complained of was then and there prohibited and unlawful. Whenever any prosecuting attorney shall be unable or shall neglect, fail or refuse to enforce any of the provisions of this act, or for any reason whatsoever, the provisions of this act shall not be enforced in any county in this state it shall be the duty of the attorney-general of the state to enforce the same in such county, and for that purpose, he may appoint as many assistants as he shall deem necessary, and he and his assistants shall be authorized to sign, verify and file all such complaints, affidavits, petitions, informations, indictments and papers as the prosecuting attorney is authorized to sign, verify or file, and to do and perform any act that the prosecuting attorney might lawfully do or perform.

Section 10. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals and chiefs of police and policemen of cities, towns and villages of this state, constables and all other police officers, are hereby authorized and directed to apprehend and arrest any person or persons found violating any of the provisions of this act; and to immediately file the necessary complaint for such violation before the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such violation of the law occurs. If any sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal or chief of police or policeman, constable, or other police officer, shall fail, refuse or neglect to discharge any duty imposed upon him by this act, such offending officer shall be removed from office in the manner now provided by law.

Section 11. If at any time there shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which a permit holder under this act is authorized to manufacture, sell, or write prescriptions for intoxicating liquors, a petition, signed by five (5) citizens or the prosecuting attorney of said county, setting forth that any such permit holder is not, in good faith, obeying the provisions of this act, or has been convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, or that such permit holder is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and requesting that the permit possessed by such permit holder to manufacture, sell or to write prescriptions for intoxicating liquors (as the case may be) be revoked, the judge of the said circuit court shall order the said clerk of the circuit court to immediately issue a citation to such permit holder to appear before the said judge at the court house of said county on the first day of the next regular term of said circuit court after the date of such order, at which time said petition shall be heard and determined. If it is found that such permit holder is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, or had failed or neglected to file the monthly statements required by this act, or is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, then the said judge of the circuit court shall either suspend such permit for a definite period of time or shall revoke the same and render judgment for the costs of the proceeding against the permit holder; and if such permit holder shall have his permit revoked for a second time, such revocation shall act as a bar against the issuance of any other or further permit in the state of Missouri. In the event the permit holder shall be found innocent of the charges set out in any petition filed by citizens under this section, judgment for costs of the proceeding shall be rendered against such citizens. The judge of the circuit court shall have power to subpoena witnesses and require the attendance of such witnesses in the determination of any such procedure under this section the same as in civil cases in his jurisdiction.

Section 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to advertise intoxicating liquors in any manner in the state of Missouri: Provided, however, that manufacturers holding permits under this act may send price lists giving the prices and other information pertaining to ethyl alcohol and wines to holders of permits authorized to sell same.

Section 13. If any firm, corporation or association, shall violate any of the provisions of this act, any officer, agent, member or employe thereof, acting for it in any such unlawful manner or authorizing such unlawful act to be done, shall be personally guilty of such violation, the same as though such officer, agent, member or employe himself had committed the offense, and shall be subject to all fines, penalties and imprisonment therefor.

Section 14. All intoxicating liquors unlawfully manufactured, sold or transportained are contraband and they and the containers thereof shall be forthwith sold as provided in section 8 of this act or destroyed whenever the proper judge or court shall hold such liquors to have been manufactured, sold or transported in violation of the law. No officer or person who destroys contraband liquor shall be liable for any damages for such an act.

Section 15. The phrases, "intoxicating liquor," or "intoxicating liquors," whenever used in this act, shall be construed to mean and include any distilled, malt, spirituous, vinous, fermented or alcoholic liquor, all alcoholic liquids whether proprietary, patented or not, which contain one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume and which are potable or capable of being used as a beverage: Provided, however, that when the above mentioned phrases, "intoxicating liquor," or "intoxicating liquors," are hereafter defined in the laws of the United States, then such definition by congress shall supercede and take the place of the definition of said phrases in this section and shall apply to the provisions of this act and with the same force and effect as if the same were written herein.

Section 16. The phrase, "clerk of the circuit court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the clerks of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the judges of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such judges shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "judge of the circuit court" in their respective counties or city. The phrase "prosecuting attorney" shall be held to mean and include, for the purpose of this act, the prosecuting attorneys of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the prosecuting attorney of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such prosecuting attorneys shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "prosecuting attorney" in their respective counties or city. The word "county" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the city of St. Louis. The phrase, "clerk of county court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the clerk of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The phrase, "county court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The phrase "circuit court" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The circuit courts of this state, not having a separate criminal court therein, and the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the St. Louis court of criminal corrections, shall have jurisdiction in all cases, either civil or criminal, which may arise in their respective circuits or districts under the provisions of this act.

Section 17. Any person convicted of any violation of the provisions of this act shall, for the first conviction, be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for the second and each subsequent conviction, such person shall be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than three hundred dollars ($300.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than three (3) months nor more than one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The attorney-general or prosecuting attorney shall, in preparing complaints, informations or indictments for a second or any subsequent violations of the provisions of this act, allege such previous convictions therein.

Section 18. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after 12:01 a. m. on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1920, when the 18th amendment to the Federal Constitution shall become and be declared in full force and effect, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

PROPOSITION NO. 14.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Committee substitute for Senate bill No. 389, enacted by the Fiftieth General Assembly, the purpose of which is to provide for a system of workmen's compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, compulsory as to the state and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; defining the rights, duties and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; creating a workmen's compensation commission, defining its powers and duties and prescribing the rules and regulations relating to the enforcement and carrying out of said act.

AN ACT to provide a system of workmen's compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, and compulsory as to the state, its counties, municipal corporations and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; prescribing the manner of election and the effect thereof; defining the rights and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; prescribing the powers and duties of the commission and the courts in connection therewith; regulating the charges for medical aid, burial expenses and attorney's fees; prescribing the rights, duties and liabilities of the employer's insurer and regulating insurance rates, reserves and policies; regulating the rights of dependents, making certain minors of full age; providing for the giving and serving of notices thereunder; prescribing the manner of procedure and the limitation on proceedings thereunder; providing the means of enforcing awards and the manner and extent to which the same may be reviewed by the courts; creating the Missouri workmen's compensation commission to administer the act and prescribing its powers and duties; providing for the insurance of the liability of an employer for injury or death of his employes, by insurance carriers authorized to transact this class of insurance in the state or by self-insurance; providing a tax on insurance premiums to defray the expense of administering the act; repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith; prescribing penalties for violations of certain of its provisions and fixing the time when certain of its provisions shall take effect; with an emergency clause.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the workmen's compensation act.

Section 2. Every employer and every employe, except as in this act otherwise provided, shall be conclusively presumed to have accepted all of the provisions of this act and respectively to furnish and accept compensation as herein provided, unless prior to the accident he shall have filed with the commission a written notice that he elects to reject this act. The presumption of election shall be re-established by filing with the commission a written notice withdrawing the rejection. All such notices shall take effect on the day of their receipt by the commission. They may be sent by mail and the commission shall immediately acknowledge receipt thereof. The notice given by the employe shall take effect upon all employments at which he may then or thereafter be employed until the rejection is withdrawn, and on application the commission shall inform any employer thereof. The employe shall also immediately inform his employer of all such notices, and the same shall not operate as to any employer until the employe informs him therof in writing. The commission shall also furnish to each employer rejecting the act a notice thereof, which the employer shall keep posted in a conspicuous place on his premises where it can be seen by his employes.

Section 3. If both employer and employe have elected to accept the provisions of this act, the employer shall be liable, irrespective of negligence, to furnish compensation under the provisions of this act for personal injury or death of the employe by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and shall be released from all other liability therefor whatsoever, whether to the employe or any other person. The rights and remedies herein granted to an employe shall exclude all other rights and remedies of such employe, her husband, wife, parents, personal representatives, dependents, heirs, or next kin, at common law or otherwise, on account of such injury or death. Nor shall compensation be allowed for an injury or death due to the employe's or another's willful misconduct including intentional self-inflicted injury intoxication, and willful failure or refusal to use a safety appliance or perform a duty required by statute, or failure to obey any reasonable rule adopted by the employer for the safety of the employe, as to all of which the burden of proof shall rest upon the employer.

Section 4. If the employer has elected not to accept the provisions of this act, in any action to recover damages for personal injury or death of his employe in the course of his employment it shall not be a defense that the same was caused by the negligence of a fellow employe, or that the employe has assumed the risk of the injury or death or that the same was caused in any degree by the negligence of the employe. Such defense shall not be allowed in such action whether or not the employe accepted this act, nor shall they be allowed in any proceeding for compensation under this act such defenses shall be allowed to an employer who has elected to accept this act.

Section 5. Sections two, three and four of this act shall not apply to employments of farm labor and domestic servants, including family chauffeurs. The said sections shall not apply to employments which are but casual and not incidental to the operation of the usual business of the employer, or to employments in which articles and materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, repaired or adapted for sale in the home of the employe or on premises not under the control or management of the employer. If the employer has less than five employes regularly employed in his business the said sections shall not apply to such employment unless such employes and their employers voluntarily elect in the manner herein sepecified to be bound by this act. Any employer in this section exempted from the operation of sections two, three and four of this act, may bring himself within the provisions of the act by filing with the commission notice of his election to accept the same, and any employe thereafter entering the service of such employer, and any employe remaining in such service thirty days after such election, shall be conclusively presumed to have elected to accept this act unless he shall have filed with the commission and his employer a written notice that he elects to reject the same.

Section 6. The word "employer" as used in this act shall be construed to mean

(a) Every person, partnership, association, corporation, trustee, receiver, and every other person, including any person or corporation operating a railroad, and any public service corporation, using the service of another for pay, and

(b) The state and every county, municipal corporation, township, school, road, drainage, swamp and levee district, school board, board of education, regents, curators, managers, or control, commission, board and every other political subdivision, corporation or quasi-corporation thereof, all of which public employers are hereby made liable to furnish compensation under the provisions of this act for personal injury or death of their employes by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, without the right of such public employers to elect to reject the provisions of this act, but such liability shall not exist if the employe elects to reject this act.

(c) Any reference to the employer shall also include his insurer.

Section 7. (a) The word "employe" as used in this act shall be construed to mean every person in the service of any employer as defined in this act, under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, but shall not include persons whose average annual earnings exceed three thousand dollars, nor officials of political subdivisions. Any reference to any employe who has been injured, shall, when the employe is dead, also include his personal representatives, dependents, and other persons to whom compensation may be payable. The word employe shall also include all minor employes, and all such minor employes are hereby made of full age for all purposes under, in connection with or arising out of this act.

(b) The word "accident" as used in this act shall, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context, be construed to mean an unexpected or unforseen event happening suddenly and violently, with or without human fault and producing at the time objective symptoms of an injury. The terms "injury" and "personal injuries" shall mean only violence to the physical structure of the body and such disease or infection as naturally results therefrom. The said terms shall in no case be construed to include occupational disease in any form, or any contagious or infectious disease contracted during the course of employment, or death due to natural causes but occurring while the workman is at work. "Death" when mentioned as a basis for the right to compensations means only death resulting from such violence and its resultant effects occurring within three hundred and fifty weeks after the accident.

(c) Without otherwise affecting either the meaning or interpretation of the abridged clause, "personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment," it is hereby declared not to cover workmen except while engaged in, on or about the premises where their duties are being performed, or where their services requires their presence as a part of such services at the time of the injury, and during the hours of service as such workmen.

Section 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed as amending or repealing any statute or ordinance relating to associations or funds for the relief, pensioning, retirement, or other benefit of firemen, policemen, or other public employes, their widows, children or dependents, or as in any manner interfering with such associations, funds or benefits, now or hereafter established, but any such public employe, his widow, children or dependents, who shall receive compensation under this act shall have deducted from any benefit otherwise payable by any pension or other benefit fund to which the municipal corporation or other public employer contributes, a part of such benefit proportionate to the amount then being contributed to such fund by such employer, which deductions shall be made only during the compensation period. Nor shall anything in this act be construed as interfering with the right of any public employe to draw full wages, or collect and retain his full fees, so long as he holds his office, appointment or employment, but the period during which the same are received after the injury shall be deducted from the period of compensation payments due hereunder.

Section 9. In case any employe for whose injury or death compensation is payable under this act shall, at the time of the injury, be employed and paid jointly by two or more employers subject to this act, such employers shall contribute the payment of such compensation in the proportion of their several wage liability to such employe. If one or more but not all of such employers should be subject to this act, and otherwise subject to liability for compensation hereunder, then the liability of the entire compensation which their proportionate wage liability bears to the entire wages of the employe: Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent any arrangement between such employers for a different distribution, as between themselves, of the ultimate burden of such compensation.

Section 10. (a) Any person who has work done under contract on or about his premises which is an operation of the usual business which he there carries on, shall be deemed an employer and shall be liable under this act to such contractor, his subcontracts, and their employes, when injured or killed on or about the premises of the employer while doing work which is in the usual course of his business.

(b) The provisions of this section shall apply to the relationships of landlord and tenant, and lessor or lessee, when created for the fraudulent purpose of avoiding liability, but not otherwise. In such cases the landlord or lessor shall be deemed the employer of the employes of the tenant or lessee.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the owner of premises upon which improvements are being erected, demolished, altered or repaired by an independent contractor, but such independent contractor shall be deemed to be the employer of the employes of his subcontractors and their subcontractors when employed on or about the premises where the principal contractor is doing work.

(d) In all cases mentioned in the preceding subsections, the immediate contractor or subcontractor shall be liable as an employer of the employes of his subcontractors. All persons so liable may be made parties to the proceedings on the application of any party. The liability of the immediate employer shall be primary, and that of the others secondary in their order, and any compensation paid by those secondarily liable may be recovered from those primarily liable, with attorney's fees and expenses of the suit. Such recovery may be had on motion in the original proceedings.

(e) No such employer shall be liable as in this section provided, if the employe was insured by his immediate or any intermediate employer.

Section 11. If a third person not in the same employ is also liable, the employe may elect to hold either the employer or the third person. Election to hold the third person shall release the employer. Election to hold the employer shall operate as an assignment of the cause of action against the third person which the employer or his insurer may enforce in his own name or that of the employe, and in such actions recovery may be had of the amount of compensation awarded, with the reasonable expense of the suit, including attorney's fees. Election to hold the employer shall not be deemed to have been made until a claim for compensation is filed with the commission.

Section 12. (a) This act shall apply to all cases within its provisions, except those exclusively covered by any federal law.

(b) This act shall apply to all injuries received in this state, regardless of where the contract of employment was made, and also to all injuries received outside of this state under contract of employment made in this state, unless the contract of employment in any such case shall otherwise provide.

Section 13. (a) In addition to all other compensation, the employe shall receive such medical, surgical and hospital treatment, including nursing, ambulance and medicines as may reasonably be required for the first eight weeks after the injury or disability, to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury, and not exceeding the amount of two hundred dollars. If the employe desires, he shall have the right to select his own physician, surgeon or other such requirement at his own expense. Where such requirements are furnished by a public hospital or other institution, payment therefor shall be made to the proper authorities.

(b) If it be shown to the commission that such requirements are being furnished in such manner that there is reasonable ground for believing that the life, health, or recovery of the employe is endangered thereby, the commission may order a change in the physician, surgeon, hospital or other requirement.

(c) All fees and charges under this section shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the commission, and shall be limited to such as are fair and reasonable for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living. The commission shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to such charges.

(d) No compensation shall be payable for the death or disability of an employe, if and in so far as the same may be caused, continued or aggravated by an unreasonable refusal to submit to any medical or surgical treatment or operation, the risk of which is, in the opinion of the commission, inconsiderable in view of the seriousness of the injury. If the employe dies as a result of an operation made necessary by the injury, such death shall be deemed to be caused by the injury.

(e) The testimony of any physician who treated the employe shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act.

(f) Every hospital or other person furnishing the employe with medical aid shall permit its records to be copied by and shall furnish full information to the commission, the employer, the employe or his dependents and any other party to any proceedings for compensation under this act, and certified copies of such records shall be admissible in evidence in any such proceedings.

Section 14. (a) Except as provided in section 13, no compensation shall be payable for the first seven days or less of disability unless the disability shall last longer than six weeks.

(b) Compensation shall be payable as the wages were paid prior to the injury or at least once every two weeks. Each installment shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date when due until paid. Compensation shall be payable on the basis of 66⅔ per cent of the average earnings of the employe computed in accordance with the rules given in section 22 of this act.

(c) The employer shall be entitled to credit for wages paid the employe after the injury, and for any sum paid to or for the employe or his dependents on account of the injury except for liability under section 13.

Section 15. For temporary total disability the employer shall pay compensation for not more than four hundred weeks during the continuance of such disability, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars a week, with full wages if his average earnings amount to less than six dollars a week.

Section 16. For temporary partial disability compensation shall be paid during such disability but not for more than two hundred weeks, and shall be 66⅔ per cent of the difference between the average earnings prior to the accident and the amount which the employe, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, will be able to earn during the disability, to be determined in view of the nature and extent of the injury and the ability of the employe to compete in an open labor market, not to exceed, however, twelve dollars per week.

Section 17. (a) For permanent partial disability, in addition to all other compensation, the employer shall pay to the employe 66⅔ per cent of his average earnings as computed in accordance with section 22, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars per week, for the period hereinafter provided:

	Nature of Injury.	Weeks.
1	Loss of major arm at shoulder	220
2	Loss of minor arm at shoulder	200
3	Loss of major arm between shoulder and elbow	210
4	Loss of minor arm between shoulder and elbow	190
5	Loss of major arm at elbow joint	200
6	Loss of minor arm at elbow joint	180
7	Loss of major arm between elbow and wrist	190
8	Loss of minor arm between elbow and wrist	170
9	Loss of major hand at the wrist joint	165
10	Loss of minor hand at the wrist joint	150
11	Loss of thumb of major hand at proximal joint	55
12	Loss of thumb of minor hand at proximal joint	50
13	Loss of thumb of major hand at distal joint	40
14	Loss of thumb of minor hand at distal joint	30
15	Loss of index finger at proximal joint, major hand	40
16	Loss of index finger at proximal joint, minor hand	36
17	Loss of index finger at second joint, major hand	33
18	Loss of index finger at second joint, minor hand	28
19	Loss of index finger at distal joint, major hand	28
20	Loss of index finger at distal joint, minor hand	24
21	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the proximal joint, major hand	32
22	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the proximal joint, minor hand	28
23	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at second joint, major hand	28
24	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at second joint, minor hand	24
25	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the distal joint, major hand	24
26	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the distal joint, minor hand	22
27	Loss of little finger at proximal joint, major hand	20
28	Loss of little finger at proximal joint, minor hand	15
29	Loss of little finger at second joint, major hand	18
30	Loss of little finger at second joint, minor hand	15
31	Loss of little finger at distal joint, major hand	15
32	Loss of little finger at distal joint, minor hand	12
33	Loss of one leg at the hip joint or so near thereto as to preclude the use of artificial limb	195
34	Loss of one leg at or above the knee, where the stump remains sufficient to permit the use of artificial limb	150
35	Loss of one leg at or above ankle and below knee joint	125
36	Loss of one foot, in tarsus	140
37	Loss of one foot, in metatarsus	100
38	Loss of great toe of one foot at proximal joint	35
39	Loss of great toe of one foot at distal joint	20
40	Loss of any other toe at proximal joint	12
41	Loss of any other toe at second joint	8
42	Loss of any other toe at distal joint	6
43	Complete loss of one eye	110
44	Complete loss of the sight of one eye	100
45	Complete deafness of both ears	160
46	Complete deafness of one ear, the other being normal	40

For permanent injuries other than those above specified, the said compensation shall be paid for such period as are proportionate to the relation which the other injury bears to the injuries above specified, but no such period shall exceed four hundred weeks. Such other injuries shall include permanent injuries causing a loss of earning power, disfigurement and mutilation. If an employe be seriously and permanently disfigured about the face or head, the board may allow such sum for compensation on account thereof, as it may deem just, based upon the handicap suffered by the injured employe in obtaining employment, but such sum shall not exceed $750.00.

(b) In all claims for compensation for hernia resulting from injury arising out of and in the course of the employment, it must be definitely proved to the satisfaction of the board: First, that there was an accident resulting in hernia; second, that the hernia appeared suddenly, accompanied by intense pain; third, that the hernia immediately followed the accident; fourth, that the hernia did not exist in any degree prior to the accident resulting in the injury for which compensation is claimed. All hernia inguinal, femoral or otherwise, so proved to be the result of an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, shall, when necessary, be treated in a surgical manner by radical operation. If death results from such operation, the death shall be considered as a result of the injury, and compensation paid in accordance with the provisions of section 21 (b). In non-fatal cases, time loss only shall be paid, unless it is shown by special examination that the injured employe has a permanent partial disability resulting after the operation. If so, compensation shall be paid in accordance with the provisions hereof applicable to permanent partial disability. In case the injured employe refuses to undergo the radical operation for the reduction of said hernia, when such operation is necessary, no compensation will be allowed during the time such refusal continues. If, however, it is shown that the employe has some chronic disease or is otherwise in such physical condition that it is considered unsafe for him to undergo said operation, he shall be paid 66⅔ per cent of his average wages for a period of 10 weeks.

Section 18. (a) For permanent total disability compensation shall be paid on the basis of 66⅔ per cent of the annual earnings during two hundred forty (240) weeks, and thereafter on the basis of 40 per cent of the average earnings for life, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars a week.

(b) When caused by the accident the loss of both eyes or the sight thereof, the loss of both hands or the use thereof, an injury resulting in practically total and permanent paralysis or an injury resulting in incurable imbecility or insanity, shall be conclusively presumed to be permanent total disabilities, and in all other cases permanent total disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts.

Section 19. (a) In all cases of permanent disability where there has been a previous disability there shall be deducted from the amount of compensation payable, the amount paid for the previous disability, and compensation shall be paid for the difference. If the resulting condition be a total permanent disability, the compensation period of such total disability shall be five hundred weeks, and the period of the previous disability shall be deducted therefrom.

(b) If more than one injury in the same employ causes concurrent temporary disabilities, compensation shall be payable only for the longest and largest paying disability.

(c) If more than one injury in the same employ causes concurrent and consecutive permanent disabilities, compensation payments for each subsequent disability shall not begin until the end of the compensation period of the prior disability.

Section 20. The death of the injured employe shall not affect the liability of the employer to furnish compensation as in this act provided, so far as such liability has accrued and become payable at the time of the death, and any accrued and unpaid compensation due the employe shall be paid to his dependents without administration, or if there be no dependents, to his personal representative or other person entitled thereto, but such death shall be deemed to be the termination of the disability.

Section 21. If the injury causes death, either with or without disability, the compensation therefor shall be as provided in this section.

(a) In all cases the employer shall pay direct to the persons furnishing the same the reasonable expense of the burial of the deceased employe not exceeding one hundred dollars, and, if not covered by the provisions of section 13, the reasonable expense of his last sickness not exceeding two hundred dollars. But no person shall be entitled to compensation for

the burial expenses of a deceased employe unless he shall have furnished the same by authority of the widow or widower, the nearest relative of the deceased employe in the county of his death, his personal representatives, or the employer, who shall have the righ to give such authority in the order named. All fees and charges under this section shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the commission and shall be limited to such as are fair and reasonable for similar service to persons of a like standard of living. The commission shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to such charges. If the deceased employe leaves no dependents the death benefit in this subsection provided shall be the limit of the liability of the employer under this act on account of such death.

(b) The employer shall also pay to the total dependents of the employe a death benefit of two-thirds of his average annual earnings for the year immediately preceding the injury, but not less than six dollars a week nor more than fifteen dollars a week for three hundred weeks, less the number of weeks during which compensation for the injury was paid to the employe during his lifetime. If there be total dependents no compensation shall be payable to partial dependents or any other person, except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If there be partial dependents, and no total dependents, a part of the death benfit herein provided in the case of total dependents, determined by the proportion of his contributions to all partial dependents by the employe at the time of the injury, shall be paid by the employer to each of such dependents proportionately.

(d) The word "dependent" as used in this act shall be construed to mean a relative by blood or marriage of a deceased employe who is actually dependent for support, in whole or in part, upon his wages at the time of the injury. The following persons shall be conclusively presumed to be solely and totally dependent for support upon a deceased employe:

1. A wife upon a husband, and a husband mentally or physically incapacitated from wage earning upon a wife, with whom he or she is living at the time of the injury.

2. A natural, posthumous, or adopted child or children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, under the age of seventeen years, or over that age if physically or mentally incapacitated from wage earning, with whom he is living at the time of the death of such parent, there being no surviving dependent parent or stepparent. In case there is more than one child thus dependent, the death benefit shall be divided among them in such proportion as may be determined by the commission after considering their ages and other facts bearing on such dependency. In all other cases questions of total or partial dependency shall be determined in accordance with the facts at the time of the injury, and in such other cases, if there is more than one person wholly dependent, the death benefit shall be divided equally among them.

(e) All death benefits provided for in this act shall be paid in installments in the same manner as provided for disability compensation.

(f) Every employer shall keep a record of the correct names and addresses of the dependents of each of his employes, so far as possible and upon the death of an employe by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall immediately furnish the commission with the correct names and addresses of all dependents of such employe.

Section 22. The basis for computing the compensation provided for in this act shall be as follows:

(a) The compensation shall be computed on the basis of the annual earnings which the injured person received as salary, wages, or earnings if in the employment of the same employer continuously during the year next preceding the injury.

(b) Employment by the same employer shall be taken to mean employment by the same employer in the grade in which the employe was employed at the time of the accident, uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause.

(c) If the injured person has not been engaged in the employment of the same employer for the full year immediately preceding the accident, the compensation shall be computed according to the annual earnings which persons of the same class in the same employment and same location (or if that be impracticable, of neighboring employments of the same kind) have earned during such period.

(d) As to employes in employments in which it is the custom to operate throughout the working days of the year, the annual earnings, if not otherwise determinable, shall be regarded as 300 times the average daily earnings in such computation.

(e) As to employes in employments in which it is the custom to operate for a part of the whole number of working days in each year, such number, if the annual earnings are not otherwise determinable, shall be used instead of 300 as a basis for computing the annual earnings: Provided, the minimum number of days which shall be so used for the basis of the year's work shall be not less than 200.

(f) In the case of injured employes who earn either no wage or less than the earnings of adult day laborers in the same line of employment in that locality, the yearly wage shall be reckoned according to the average annual earnings of adults of the same class in the same (or if that is impracticable then of neighboring) employments.

(g) Earnings, for the purpose of this section, shall be based on the earnings for the number of hours commonly regarded as a day's work for that employment, and shall exclude overtime earnings. The earnings shall not include any sum which the employer has been accustomed to pay the employe to cover any special expense entailed on him by the nature of his employment.

(h) In computing the compensation to be paid to any employe, who, before the accident for which he claims compensation, was disabled, and drawing compensation under the terms of this act, the compensation for each subsequent injury shall be apportioned according to the proportion of incapacity and disability caused by the respective injuries which he may have suffered.

(i) To determine the amount of compensation for each installment period, the amount per annum shall be ascertained pursuant hereto, and such amount divided by the number of installment period per annum.

Section 23. The compensation payable under this act, whether awarded or due, or not, shall not be assignable, shall be exempt from attachment, garnishment and execution, shall not be subject to setoff or counter-claim or be in any way liable for any debt, and in case of insolvency or the levy of an attachment or execution shall be entitled to the same preference and priority as claims for wages, without limit as to time or amount, save that if written notice is given to the employer of the nature and extent thereof, if such services are found to be necessary, the commission may allow as a lien on the compensation, reasonable attorney's fees for services in connection with the proceedings for compensation and may order the amount thereof paid direct to the attorney in a lump sum or in installments. All attorney's fees for services in connection with this act shall be subject to regulation by the commission and shall be limited to such charges as are fair and reasonable, and the commission shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes concerning the same.

Section 24. No savings or insurance of the injured employe, or any benefit derived from any other source than the employer or the employer's insurer for liability under this act, shall be considered in determining the compensation due hereunder.

Section 25. Every employer electing to accept the provisions of this act shall insure his entire liability thereunder except as hereafter provided, with some insurance carrier authorized to insure such liability in this state, except that an employer may himself carry the whole or any part of such liability without insurance upon satisfying the commission of his ability so to do. If the employer fail to comply with this section, an injured employe or his dependents may elect after the injury to recover from the employer as though he had rejected this act, or to recover under this act with the compensation payments commuted and immediately payable. If the employer be carrying his own insurance, on the application of any person entitled to compensation and on proof of default in the payment of any installment, the commission shall require the employer to furnish security for the payment of the compensation, and if not given, all of the compensation shall be commuted and become immediately payable: Provided, that employers engaged in the mining business shall be required to insure only their normal liability.

Section 26. No part of the cost of such insurance shall be assessed against, collected from or paid by any employe.

Section 27. If the employer be not insured his liability hereunder shall be primary and direct. If he is insured, his liability shall be secondary and indirect, and his insurer shall be primarily and directly liable hereunder to the injured employe, his dependents or other persons entitled to rights hereunder. On request of the commission and at every hearing the employer shall produce and furnish it with a copy of his policy of insurance, and on demand the employer shall furnish the injured employe, or his dependents, with the correct name and address of his insurer, and his failure to do so shall be prima facie evidence of his failure to insure. Both the employer and his insurer shall be parties to all agreements or awards of compensation, but the same shall not be enforceable against the employer, except on motion and proof of default by the insurer. Service on the employer shall be sufficient to give the commission jurisdiction over the person of both the employer and his insurer, and the appearance of the employer in any proceeding shall also constitute the appearance of his insurer.

Section 28. Every policy of insurance against liability under this act shall be in accordance with the provisions of this act and shall be in a form approved by the superintendent of the insurance department. Such policy shall contain an agreement that the insurer accepts all of the provisions of this act, that the same may be enforced by any person entitled to any rights under this act as well as by the employer, that the insurer shall be a party to all agreements or proceedings under this act, and his appearance may be entered therein and jurisdiction over his person may be obtained as in this act provided, and such covenants shall be enforceable notwithstanding any default of the employer.

Section 29. All charges for insurance against liability under this act and against the liability of employers rejecting this act, shall be fair, reasonable and adequate with due allowance for merit rating. Every insurance carrier or group of carriers authorized to insure against liability under this act, shall within thirty days after this section becomes effective, file with the superintendent of the insurance department its classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto with its system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) if any. The superintendent then shall hold a hearing to determine upon a uniform classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto, and in his discretion a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called). Within sixty days after this section becomes effective, the superintendent shall approve or issue as fair, reasonable and adequate for all insurance carriers or groups of carrier, authorized by law to transact liability or compensation insurance business in this state, a uniform classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto, and may in his discretion approve or issue a systems of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) which shall be a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) for all such insurance carriers. The superintendent may subsequently approve or issue a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called, for all insurance carriers, or may modify or change any such system previously approved or issued after holding a hearing to determine its effect upon the fairness, reasonableness, adequacy or unfairness, unreasonableness or inadequacy of rates, and may approve or issue changes in rates or classifications after holding a hearing to determine upon the fairness, reasonableness, adequacy or unfairness, unreasonableness or inadequacy of such additions or charges. No insurance carrier or group of carriers shall issue, renew or carry insurance for employers or employes as provided in this section at premium rates which are less than the rates approved or issued by the superintendent for all insurance carriers or groups of carriers as fair, reasonable and adequate for the risk to which they respectively apply: Provided, however, that if the superintendent shall have previously approved or issued a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) insurance carriers may apply the same to any risks subject thereto, but basic rates no less than the rates previously approved or issued by the superintendent, and any additions thereto or reductions therefrom on account of the application of such system of schedule rating or (merit rating so-called) shall be clearly set forth in the insurance contracts or endorsements attached thereto; and provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall affect the right of any insurance carrier or carriers to issue participating policies or to pay savings or dividends actually earned or saved; and provided further, that the provisions of this section as to rates shall not apply to employers who provide among themselves insurance against liability under this act, on the reciprocal or inter-insurance plan, except that the rates fixed by the superintendent of insurance as sufficient to provide for the payment of the compensation provided by this act.

Section 30. No insurance carrier shall write any insurance against liability hereunder unless it maintains such reserves as are required by law or in the absence thereof such reserves as may be required by the superintendent of the insurance department, the power to require and regulate which is hereby vested in said superintendent.

Section 31. Every insurance carrier writing insurance for liability hereunder, or the liability of employers rejecting this act, shall report to the superintendent of the insurance department, in accordance with such rules as he may adopt, such information as he may at any time require for the purpose of determining the solvency of the carrier or the fairness, reasonableness and adequacy of its rates, and for such purposes the superintendent may inspect the books and records of such carrier and examine its officers, agents and servants under oath.

Section 32. For any violation of the provisions of this act the superintendent of the insurance department may suspend or revoke the authority of any insurance carrier to do business in this state. If any insurance carrier fails or delays to pay any compensation finally determined to be due, the superintendent shall hear the complaint, and if such failure is without reasonable excuse he may revoke or suspend the authority of such carrier to do business in this state, and in a proper case may apply for the appointment of a receiver for same.

Section 33. Any employer or group of employers may enter into or continue any agreement with his or their employes to provide a system of compensation benefits or insurance in lieu of the compensation and insurance provided by this act. Such substitute system and insurance shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of the insurance department and shall not be approved by him unless they confer benefits upon injured employes or their dependents at least equivalent to the benefits provided by this act, nor if they require contributions from employes, unless they confer benefits in addition to those provided under this act at least commensurate with such contribution. Such substitute system and insurance may be terminated by the superintendent of the insurance department on reasonable notice and hearing to the interested parties, if it shall appear that the same is not fairly administered, or if its operation shall disclose latent defects threatening its solvency or if for any other substantial reason it fails to accomplish the purposes of this act; and in this case the superintendent of the insurance department shall determine upon the proper distribution of all remaining assets, if any, subject to the right of any party in interest to have such action reviewed by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 34. Every employer in this state, whether he has accepted or rejected the provisions of this act, shall within ten days after knowledge of such accident, notify the commission thereof, and shall, within one month, file with the commission under such rules and regulations and in such form and detail as the commission may require, a full and complete report of every injury or death to any employe for which the employer would be liable to furnish medical aid or compensation hereunder had he accepted this act and every such employer shall also furnish the commission with such supplemental reports in regard thereto as the commission shall require. Every such employer and his insurer, and every injured employe, his dependents and every person entitled to any rights hereunder, and every other person, receiving from the commission any blank reports with direction to fill out the same, shall cause the same to be promptly returned to the commission properly filled out and signed so as to answer fully and correctly each question propounded therein and a good and sufficient reason shall be given for failure to answer any question. No information obtained under the provisions of this section shall be disclosed to persons other than the parties to compensation proceedings and their attorneys, save by order of the commission, or at a hearing or compensation proceeding, but such information may be used by the commission for statistical purposes. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section or who knowingly makes a false report or statement in writing to the commission shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 35. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing the parties to claims hereunder from entering into voluntary agreements in settlement thereof, but no agreement by an employe or his dependents to waive his rights under this act shall be valid, nor shall any agreement of settlement of compromise of any dispute or claim for compensation under this act be valid until approved by the commission, nor shall the commission approve any settlement which is not in accordance with the rights of the parties as given in this act. No such agreement shall be valid unless made after seven days from the date of the injury or death.

Section 36. Upon receipt of notice of any accident the commission shall forward to the employer and to the employe or his dependents a form of agreement to pay and accept compensation, providing for payment of compensation in accordance with the provisions of this act, which agreement shall be promptly executed by both parties and returned to the commission, and if in any case the employer disputes the claim for compensation and for that reason refuses to execute the agreement to pay compensation, the commission shall assist the person who claims to be entitled thereto, in filing his claim and securing an early adjudication thereof; and where such agreements to pay and receive compensation are executed and filed it shall be the duty of the commission, in case payments hereunder are not promptly made, to provide prompt measures for the payment of such compensation and for hearing disputes with reference thereto. If the parties agree they shall file with the commission a report of the facts and their agreement, and if the agreement is approved by the commission it shall make an award of compensation thereon in accordance therewith.

Section 37. Every employer, his director, officer or agent who discharges or in any way discriminates against an employe for exercising any of his rights under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 38. No proceedings for compensation under this act shall be maintained unless written notice of the time, place and nature of the injury, and the name and address of the person injured, shall have been given to the employer as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, unless the commission shall find that there was good cause for failure to give such notice. No defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall invalidate the same unless the commission shall find that the employer was in fact misled and prejudiced thereby.

Section 39. No proceedings for compensation under this act shall be maintained unless a claim therefor be filed with the commission within six months after the injury or death, or in case payments have been made on account of the injury or death, within six months from the date of the last payment. In all other respects such limitations shall be governed by the law of civil actions other than for the recovery of real property, but the appointment of a guardian shall be deemed the termination of legal disability from minority or insanity.

Section 40. If the employer and the injured employe or his dependents fail to reach an agreement in regard to compensation under this act, or if they have reached such an agreement which has been signed and filed with the commission and compensation has been paid or is due in accordance therewith, and the parties thereto then disagree as to the continuance of any weekly payment under such agreement, either party may make an application to the commission for a hearing in regard to the matters at issue and for a ruling thereon. Immediately after such application has been received the commission shall set the date for a hearing, which shall be held as soon as practicable, and shall notify the parties at issue of the time and place of such hearing.

Section 41. The commission or any of its members or referees shall hear in a summary proceeding the parties at issue and their representatives and witnesses and shall determine the dispute. All evidence introduced at any such hearing shall be reported by a competent stenographer appointed by the commission. The award, together with a statement of the findings of fact, rulings of law and any other matters pertinent to the question at issue, shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a copy of the award shall immediately be sent by registered United States mail to the parties in dispute.

Section 42. Upon its own motion or upon the application of any party in interest on the ground of a change in condition, the commission may at any time review any award and on such review may make an award ending, diminishing or increasing the compensation previously awarded, subject to the maximum or minimum provided in this act, and shall immediately send to the parties a copy of the award. No such review shall affect such award as regards any moneys paid.

Section 43. If an application for review is made to the commission within ten days from the date of the award, the full commission, if the first hearing was not held before the full commission, shall review the evidence, or, if deemed advisable, as soon as practicable hear the parties at issue, their representatives and witnesses and shall make an award and file same in like manner as specified in the foregoing section.

Section 44. An award of the commission as provided in section 41, if not reviewed in due time, or an award of the commission upon such review as provided in section 43, shall be conclusive and binding as to all questions of fact, but either party to the dispute may within thirty days from the date of the action or award of the full commission, appeal to the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred, or if the accident occurred outside of this state, then in the county where the contract was made, for errors of law, by filing notice of appeal with the commission, whereupon the commission shall order under its certificate, return to the court all documents and papers on file in the matter together with a transcript of the evidence, the findings and award, which shall thereupon become the record of the cause. Appeal from the circuit court shall be allowed the same as in civil actions and all appeals to the circuit and appellate courts shall have precedence over all other cases except election contests. Upon the setting aside of the award, the court may remand the case to the commission for further hearing or proceedings, or it may enter the proper judgment upon the findings as the nature of the case may demand: Provided, that, in all appeals from awards of the commission the party taking the appeal shall together with his notice of appeal transmit to the commission twenty-five dollars, as security for costs, which sum the commission shall together with the record of the case transmit to the clerk of the circuit court of the county to which the appeal is taken, and in all appeals from the commission or circuit court the costs thereof shall be assessed against the losing party as provided by law in civil cases.

Section 45. Any party in interest may file in the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred a certified copy of a memorandum of agreement approved by the commission or of an order or decision of the commission, or of an award of the commission unappealed from, whereupon said court shall render judgment in accordance therewith and notify the parties. Such judgment shall have the same effect and all proceedings in relation thereto shall thereafter be the same as though said judgment had been rendered in a suit duly heard and determined by said court. Any such judgment of said circuit court unappealed from or affirmed on appeal or modified in obedience to the mandate of the appellate court, shall be modified to conform to any decision of the commission, ending, diminishing or increasing any weekly payment under the provisions of section 42 of this act upon the presentation to it of a certified copy of such decision.

Section 46. In any case a temporary or partial award of compensation may be made, and the same may be modified from time to time, to meet the needs of the case and the same may be kept open until a final award can be made, and if the same be not complied with, the amount thereof may be doubled in the final award, if the final award shall be in accordance with the temporary or partial award.

Section 47. Any notice required under this act shall be deemed to have been properly given and served when sent by registered mail properly stamped and addressed to the person to whom given, at his last known address, in time to reach him in due time to act thereon. Notice may also be given and served in like manner as summons in civil actions.

Section 48. The compensation herein provided may be commuted by said commission and redeemed by the payment in whole or in part, by the employer, of a lump sum, which shall be fixed by the commission, but in no case to exceed the commutable value of the future installments which may be due under this act, taking account of life contingencies, such payment to be commuted at its present value upon the basis of interest calculated at four per centum with annual rests, upon application to either party, with due notice to the other, if it appears that such commutation will be for the best interest of the employe or the dependents of the deceased employe, or that it will avoid undue expense or undue hardship to either party, or that such employe or dependent has removed or is about to remove from the United States, or that the employer had sold or otherwise disposed of the greater part of his business or assets. In determining whether the commutation asked for will be for the best interest of the employe or the dependents of the deceased employe, or that it will avoid undue expense or undue hardship to either party, the commission will constantly bear in mind that it is the intention of this act that the compensation payments are in lieu of wages and are to be received by the injured employe or his dependents in the same manners in which wages are ordinarily paid. Therefore, commutation is a departure from the normal method of payment and is to be allowed only when it clearly appears that some unusual circumstances warrant such a departure. Commutation shall not be allowed for the purpose of enabling the injured employe, or the dependents of a deceased employe, to satisfy a debt, or to make payments to physicians, lawyers, or any other persons.

Section 49. On notice to the other parties the commission may permit the employer to be discharged from further liability under any agreement, award or judgment for compensation by furnishing to the person entitled thereto an annuity or other obligation, approved by the commission or court, by which payment is assumed by some responsible person, or by depositing the commutable value thereof with the commission to be disbursed to the persons entitled thereto in such manner as the commission shall determine.

Section 50. (a) After an employe has received an injury he shall from time to time therafter during disability submit to reasonable medical examination at the request of the employer, his insurer, the commission or any of its commissioners, the time and place of which shall be fixed with due regard to the convenience of the employe and ihs physical condition and ability to attend. The employe may have his own physician present, and if the employe refuses to submit to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation shall be forfeited during such period.

(b) The commission or any of the commissioners, or referees, may appoint a duly qualified impartial physician to examine the injured employe and to report, his fees and traveling expenses for which shall be fixed and allowed by the commission and paid as other costs under this act. If all the parties shall have had reasonable access thereto, the report of such physician shall be admissible in evidence.

(c) The testimony of any physician who examined the employe shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act.

(d) Certified copies of the proceedings before any coroner holding an inquest over the body of any employe receiving an injury in the course of his employment resulting in death, shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act, and it shall be the duty of the coroner to give notice of such inquest to the employer and the dependents of the deceased employe, who shall have the right to cross-examine the witnesses.

Section 51. All proceedings before the commission or any commissioner or referee shall be simple, informal and summary, and without regard to the technical rules of evidence, and no defect or irregularity therein shall invalidate the same. Except as herein otherwise provided, all such proceedings shall be according to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the commission.

Section 52. The commission, or any commissioner or referee, shall have power to issue process, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, examine books and papers, and require the production thereof, and to cause the deposition of any witness to be taken and the costs thereof paid as other costs under this act. Any party shall be entitled to process to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and at his own cost to take and use depositions in like manner as in civil cases in the circuit court. Subpoena shall extend to all parts of the state, and may be served as in civil actions in the circuit court, but the costs of such service shall be as in other civil actions. Each witness shall receive the fees and mileage prescribed by law in civil cases, but the same shall not be allowed as costs to the party in whose behalf the witness was summoned unless the persons before whom the hearing is had shall certify that the testimony of such witness was necessary. All costs under this act shall be approved by the commission and paid out of the state treasury from the fund for the support of the Missouri workmen's compensation commission; provided, however, that if the commission shall determine that any proceedings before it or any of its members, or before any referee, have been brought, prosecuted or defended without reasonable ground, it may assess the whole cost of the proceedings upon the party who so brought, prosecuted or defended them.

Section 53. If any person subpoenaed to appear at any hearing or proceeding fails to obey the command of such subpoena without reasonable cause, or if any person in attendance at any hearing or proceeding shall, without reasonable cause, refuse to be sworn, or to be examined, or to answer a question, or to produce a book or paper or to subscribe or swear to his deposition, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and may be prosecuted therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction, and in case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be, and deemed to be, a separate and distinct offense.

Section 54. If any party shall die pending any proceedings under this act, the same shall not abate, but on notice to the parties may be revived and proceed in favor of the successor to the rights or against the personal representatives of the party liable, in like manner as in civil actions.

Section 55. Any person who shall make, or conspire with, aid, or abet another to make, any false or fraudulent claim to compensation or other benefits under this act, and any person who shall by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation, receive, make or cause to be made, or conspire with, aid or abate another to receive, make or cause to be made, any payment of compensation under this act to which the recipient is not lawfully entitled, and any person who shall by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation and with intent to defraud, cause or procure, or conspire with, aid or abate another in causing or procuring any person entitled to any benefits under this act to fail to make claim therefor or to accept in payment thereof less than is due under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 56. There is hereby created the Missouri workmen's compensation commission consisting of four members to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and the commission shall organize by electing one of their members as chairman. The term of office of each commissioner shall be six years, except that when first constituted two members of the commission shall be appointed for four years and two for six years, and thereafter all vacancies shall be filled as they occur. The terms of office of the first commissioners shall begin on the date of their appointment, which shall be immediate after the adjournment of the general assembly. Two members of the commission shall be appointed from each of the two dominant political parties, and at least one member of said commission shall be a person who on account of his previous vocation, employment or affiliation shall be classified as a representative of employers, and at least one member of said commission shall be a person who, on account of his previous vocation, employment or affiliation, shall be classified as a representative of employes; provided, however, that for the first four years after the approval of this act the members of the commission shall be honorably discharged United States soldiers, sailors or marines. Such commissioner may be removed in like manner as is provided by law for members of the public service commission. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired term, and during any vacancy the remaining members shall exercise all of the powers of the commission. The annual salary of each commissioner shall be four thousand dollars.

Section 57. Each commissioner and each person appointed to office or employment by the commission shall, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this state, and to faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of such office or employment. Each commissioner and each person appointed to office by the commission shall give his whole time to his duties, nor shall he serve any committee of any political party. Each commissioner shall before entering upon his duties give a bond to the state of Missouri in the sum of fifty thousand dollars conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties of his offce, that if a surety company bond be given the premium therefor shall be paid by the state as other expenses under this act.

Section 58. The commission may sue and be sued in its official name and shall have a seal bearing the inscription "Missouri workmen's compensation commission." The seal shall be affixed to all writs and authentication of copies of records, papers on file, and to such other instruments as the commission shall direct and all courts shall take judicial notice of such seal. Copies of the records and proceedings of the commission and of all papers on file in its office, certified under the said seal, shall be evidence in all court of the state.

Section 59. The commission shall appoint and prescribe the duties of a secretary whose salary shall be $3,500 per annum, and he shall hold office at the pleasure of the commission. The commission may appoint or employ during its pleasure and prescribe the duties of such employes as may be necessary to the proper administration of this act at salaries to be fixed by the commission and approved by the governor; provided, however, that such salaries shall in no case exceed $100 per month to any stenographer, $100 per month to any clerical employe or $150 per month to any other employe or assistant. The commission may also appoint a medical adviser whose salary shall be fixed by the commission, but shall not exceed $4,000 per annum. The commission may also appoint to hear any case any circuit judge who shall act without compensation therefor; provided, however, that for the first four years after the approval of this act all paid appointees and employes of the commission shall be honorably discharged United States soldiers, sailors and marines.

Section 60. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general to furnish the commission with such legal services as it may require, and to appear on its behalf in all actions or proceedings to which it may be a party.

Section 61. The commission shall prepare and furnish free of charge blank forms of all notices, claims, reports, proofs and other blank forms and literature which it may deem proper and requisite to the efficient administration of this act. It may also authorize the publication and distribution of such blanks by employers and other persons.

Section 62. The commission shall be provided with an office at the state capitol in which its records shall be kept and may maintain offices in such parts of the state as may be fixed by it. The commission shall also be provided with the necessary office furniture, books, stationery, and other supplies. Paper and stationery shall be furnished, and printing done for the commission as provided by chapter 99, R. S. 1909. The commissioners and each of their appointees and employes shall have reimbursed to them their actual traveling expenses and disbursements incurred in the discharge of their duties while away from their regular offices and places of residence, but the same shall not be paid until verified by the affidavit of the person who incurred them and approved by the chairman of the commission. All salaries, expenses and costs under this act shall be paid monthly out of the state treasury from the fund for the support of the Missouri workmen's compensation commission.

Section 63. The commission and its members shall have such powers as may be necessary to carry out all the provisions of this act, and it may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for any such purpose.

Section 64. The commission shall charge and collect the following fees, to be paid at least once each month into the state treasury to the credit of the fund for the support of this act: For copies of papers and records not required to be certified or otherwise authenticated by the commission, ten cents for each one hundred words and figures; for certified copies of official documents, awards or other records, fifteen cents for each one hundred words and figures, and one dollar for every certificate under seal affixed thereto; for each certified copy of annual report of the commission, one dollar and fifty cents; for copies of evidence and proceedings, fifteen cents for each one hundred words and figures; also all other fees and charges allowed or required to be collected under this act or any other law. The commission shall also fix and collect from the employer the reasonable expense of any investigation necessary to determine his ability to carry his own insurance. No fees shall be charged or collected for copies of papers, records, or official documents furnished to public officers for use in their official capacity, or for annual reports or other matters published by the commission, in the ordinary course of distribution, but the commission may fix reasonable charges for publication issued under its authority.

Section 65. Every public officer without exacting a fee or charge therefor, shall furnish the commission on application with a certified copy of any document, or part thereof on file in his office, and no public officer shall be entitled to receive from the commission any fee for entering, filing, docketing or recording any document required or authorized by law to be filed in his office.

Section 66. The commission shall make and submit to the governor, on or before the second Monday of January, in each year, a report containing a full and complete account of its transactions and proceedings for the preceding year, together with all statistics and information collected by it, and such other facts, suggestions and recommendations as it may deem of value, which report shall be laid before the legislature.

Section 67. For the purpose of providing for the expense of administering this act, every person, partnership, association, corporation, whether organized under the laws of this or any other state or country, company, mutual company, the parties to any inter-indemnity contract, or other plan or scheme, and every other insurance carrier, insuring employers in this state against liability for personal injuries to their employes, or for death caused thereby, under this act, shall, as hereinafter provided, pay tax upon the deposits or premiums received whether in cash or notes, in this state, or on account of business done in this state, for such insurance in this state at the rate of two per cent in lieu of all other taxes on such deposits or premiums, which amount of taxes shall be assessed and collected as hereinafter provided; provided, that such insurance carrier shall be credited with cancelled or returned premiums or savings actually paid to the insured in this state, and with premiums or reinsurance with insurance carriers authorized and licensed to transact business in Missouri, which reinsurance shall be reported by the carrier reinsuring such business; but no credit shall be allowed for reinsurance in insurance carriers not licensed to transact business in Missouri.

Section 68. If any such insurance carrier shall fail or refuse to make the return required by this act, the said superintendent shall assess the tax against such insurance carrier or self-insurer at the rate herein provided for, on such amount or premiums or deposits as he shall deem just, and the proceedings thereon shall be the same as if the return had been made.

Section 69. Every such insurance carrier shall on or before the first day of April, 1920, and each year thereafter, make a return, verified by the affidavit of its president and secretary, or other chief officers or agents, to the superintendent of the insurance department, stating the amount of all such gross premiums or deposits, and credits during the year ending on the 31st day of December, next preceding. Upon the receipt of such returns, the superintendent shall verify the same and assess the tax upon the various insurance carriers on the basis and at the rate provided in section 67 of this act, and make a schedule thereof, duplicate copies of which, properly certified by said superintendent, shall be filed in the office of the state auditor and state treasurer on or before the 15th day of April in each year. Immediately thereafter the superintendent shall notify the insurance carriers of the amount of taxes respectively due from them, and such taxes shall be paid annually into the workmen's compensation fund of the state treasury on or before the first day of May, next ensuing. If not so paid the state treasurer shall certify the fact to the superintendent, who shall thereafter suspend such delinquent carriers of insurance from the further transaction of business in this state until such taxes shall be paid. Upon receiving said money the state treasurer shall place the whole thereof to the credit of the fund for the support of the workmen's compensation commission of Missouri; provided, that when, at any time, such fund shall have reached the sum of $50,000, any excess amounts thereafter received shall revert to the state treasury. Such payments to continue until the amounts of the original appropriation as provided for in section 79 shall have been repaid.

Section 70. If any such insurance carrier shall withdraw from business in this state before the tax shall fall due according to the provisions of this act, or shall fail or neglect to pay the tax imposed herein, the superintendent shall at once proceed to collect the same, and he is hereby empowered and authorized to employ such legal process as may be necessary for that purpose, and when so collected he shall pay the same into the state treasury as a part of the fund for the support of the workmen's compensation commission. The suit may be brought by the superintendent in his own name, in any court of this state having jurisdiction; reasonable attorneys' fees may be taxed as costs therein, and process may issue to any county of the state, and may be served as in civil actions or in cases of unincorporated associations, partnerships, interindemnity contract or other plan or scheme, upon the principal agent of the parties thereto.

Section 71. Wherever the employer carries his own risk or wherever substitute schemes for insurance provided for in section 33 have been approved, the commission shall inform the superintendent of insurance, who, thereupon, shall assess and in like manner collect a similar tax from the employer carrying his own risk at the same rate and on the same basis as taxes are assessed against insurance carries, of any character, carrying like risks in this state under the provisions of this act.

Section 72. Any person or persons, who shall in this state act or assume to act as agent for any such insurance carrier whose authority to do business in this state has been suspended under this act, while such suspension remains in force, or shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this act obligatory upon such person or party, or who shall willfully make a false or fraudulent statement of the business or condition of any such insurance carrier, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punish by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 73. Whenever by this act any officer is required to give any notice to any insurance carrier, the same may be given by mailing the same, postage prepaid, addressed to the principal office of the insurance carrier or its agent in this state, or to its home or to the secretary, general agent or chief officer thereof in the United States.

Section 74. Any insurance carrier, foreign or domestic, liable to pay a tax upon its premiums or deposits under this act shall not be liable to pay any other or further tax upon such premiums or deposits under any other law of this state, and the provisions of this act shall also extend and apply to all premiums or deposits received during any part of the year 1919.

Section 75. Any person, corporation, his or its directors, officers or agents, or any other person who violates any of the provisions of this act for which a penalty has not hereinbefore been specifically provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week and not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 76. All of the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed, with a view of the public welfare, and a substantial compliance therewith shall be sufficient to give effect to all rules, regulations, requirements, awards, orders or decisions of the commission, and they shall not be declared inoperative, illegal or void for any omission of a technical nature in respect thereto.

Section 77. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The general assembly hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more of the same shall be declared unconstitutional.

Section 78. All acts or parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent herewith are to that extent hereby repealed.

Section 79. For the purpose of paying the salaries and expenses of the members of the commission and its employes, the sum of $50,000 per year or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, and shall be known as the workmen's compensation fund. The amount of said appropriation to be refunded as provided in section 69.

Section 80. Notwithstanding the emergency clause hereto attached sections two to four, inclusive, and section thirty-four of this act shall not take effect until November, 1919.

Section 81. It being necessary for the commission herein created to be fully organized and make preliminary preparations, and there being an immediate necessity therefor, creates an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution, and except as in this act otherwise provided, this act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

PROPOSITION NO. 15.

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Proposed amendment repealing article 15, Missouri Constitution, enacting new article in lieu thereof, providing mode of revising and amending Constitution and for calling constitutional convention.

Be it resolved by the people of the State of Missouri, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday, November 2, 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to the electors of the state of Missouri the following proposed constitutional amendment, to-wit:

Section 1. That article 15 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, providing the mode of revising and amending the Constitution, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following new article enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as article 15, providing the mode of revising and amending the Constitution, and for calling a constitutional convention, and which shall read as follows:

ARTICLE 15.

Providing the Mode of Revising and Amending the Constitution and for calling a Constitutional Convention.

Section 1. This Constitution may be revised and amended only in pursuance of the provisions of this article or as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Section 2. The General Assembly may, at any time, propose amendments to this Constitution as a majority of the members elected to each house shall deem expedient, and the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journal. The amendments proposed, either by the General Assembly or by initiative petition, shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, by official ballot title as may be provided by law, on one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever at the next general election, or at a special election called by the Governor in his discretion prior to such general election, at which he may submit any one or more of such proposed amendments. No proposed amendment shall contain more than one amended and revised article of this Constitution or one new article which shall not contain more than one subject and matters properly connected therewith. Each proposed amendment shall be published once a week for four consecutive weeks next preceding such election in at least one newspaper in each county of the state where a newspaper is published. If a majority of the electors of the state voting for and against any one of such amendments shall vote for such amendment, the same shall become a part of the Constitution, and shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

Section 3. The General Assembly may at any time authorize by law that a vote of the electors of the State be taken upon the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" which shall be submitted to the electors on a separate ballot without party designation of any kind at either a special or general election, as the General Assembly may provide, and if a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the Governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates to the convention, on a day not less than three nor more than six months after that on which said question shall have been voted on. The electors of each senatorial district of the state, as then organized, shall elect two delegates as herein provided at such election, and the electors of the state voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delgates-at-large, such election to be conducted as provided by law, and each delegate shall possess the qualifications of a Senator; and no person holding any other office of trust or profit (national guard officers, school directors, justices of the peace and notaries public excepted) shall be eligible to be elected a delegate to the convention nor during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed. In order to secure representation from different political parties in each senatorial district, each political party as then authorized by law to make nominations for the office of State Senator in each senatorial district shall nominate only one candidate for delegate from such senatorial district, and such candidate shall be nominated in such manner as may be prescribed by the senatorial committee of the respective parties, and a certificate of nomination shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at least thirty days before such election, and such candidate shall be voted for, each on a separate ballot with emblem or party designation, and each elector shall have the right to vote for one of such candidates, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each senatorial district shall be elected; and all candidates for delegates-at-large shall be nominated by nominating petitions only, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at least thirty days before any such election and shall be verified in the same manner as may be provided by law for initiative petitions, and until otherwise provided by law such petitions shall be signed by electors of the state, equal in number to at least five per centum of the entire vote cast for Governor at the last general election in the senatorial district in which such candidates reside; and all candidates for delegates-at-large shall be voted for upon one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever, and the fifteen candidates for delegates-at-large receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. Not less than fifteen days before the election, the Secretary of State shall certify to the county clerk of the county the name of each person nominated for the office of delegate from the senatorial district in which the county, or any part of it, is included, and the names of all persons nominated for delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall be convened by proclamation by the Governor within six months after their election at the seat of government. Upon the convening of the convention all delegates shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and to faithfully discharge their duties as delegates of the convention, and shall receive for their services the sum of ten dollars per diem and mileage as provided by law for members of the General Assembly. A majority of the delegates of the convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no constitution or amendment to this Constitution shall be submitted for approval or rejection to the electors of the state as herein provided, unless by the assent of a majority of all the delegates elected to the convention, the yeas and nays being entered on the journal to be kept. The convention shall have power to appoint such officers, employes and assistants as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation, and to provide for the printing of its documents, journals, proceedings and a record of its debates, and to appropriate money to pay for the expenditures incurred. The sessions of the convention shall be held with open doors, it shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, choose its own officers, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its delegates. In case of a vacany, by death, resignation or other cause, of any delegate elected to the convention such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor by the appointment of another delegate from the same political party to which the delegate causing the vacancy belonged. Any proposed constitution or constitutional amendments which shall have been adopted by such convention shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the state in such manner and containing such separate and alternative propositions and on such official ballot as may be provided by such convention, at a special election, on a day to be therein fixed, not less than sixty days nor more than six months after the adjournment of the convention. Upon the approval of such Constitution or constitutional amendments in the manner provided in the last preceding section such Constitution or constitutional amendments shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. The result of such election shall be made known by proclamation by the governor.

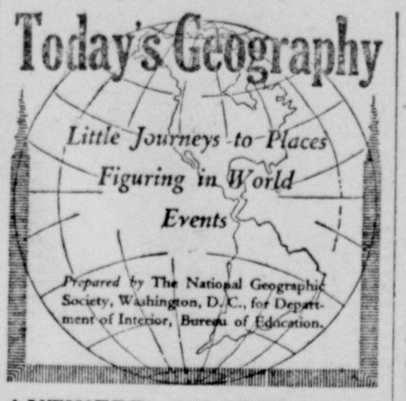
Section 4. The question "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" shall be submitted to the electors of the state at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and at each general election next ensuing the lapse of twenty successive years since the last previous submission thereof, and in case a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the Governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the preceding section.

State of Missouri, }
Department of State. }

I, John L. Sullivan, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the twelve joint and concurrent resolutions of the Fiftieth General Assembly of the State of Missouri of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Missouri; also of the two propositions proposed by referendum petitions; also of the one amendment to the Constitution proposed by initiative petition, to be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the second day of November, A. D. 1920.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri. Done at office in the city of Jefferson, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1920.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
(Seal) Secretary of State.



ANTWERP: A LATTER-DAY ATHENS

Antwerp, where the United States athletes performed so notably in the 1920 Olympic games, was Europe's Hamburg of the sixteenth century and the Athens of the seventeenth. This city compels American admiration by its phenomenal power to "come back." Crushed by wars, inquisitions, economic bans and persecutions of its people, Antwerp always has risen again.

Figures tell the story. Population in 1568, 125,000; twenty years later, only 55,000. From 1800 to 1850 the population almost doubled. To its 290,000 in 1904, a hundred thousand more were added before the Germans came in October, 1914. The 12,160 vessels that passed in and out of its fine harbor in 1905 marked an increase of more than 50 per cent since 1888.

Not that Antwerp is a perennial boom town. It is at least 15 centuries old. And during that time its story is one of struggle against repeated tragedies. When the Germans invaded the city its noble cathedral tower looked down on just one more, though infinitely more cruel, blow of the sort it had been receiving since the middle ages. Napoleon (some say Charles V) compared this tower to Mechlin lace. Its delicate chiseling forms a network of stone embroidery against the sky that can be seen from the surrounding flat country, and from the winding Scheldt, long before any other building in Antwerp is visible.

By 1600, five hundred ships often came and went from Antwerp's harbor in a day and two thousand wagonloads of merchandise usually entered its gates. A thousand foreign business houses were represented there. Its own merchant princes dwelt in almost regal splendor.

Amid this material wealth noble works of art were created. In the city's museum were specimens of its glorious school—paintings by Van Dyck, the Teniers, Memling, Massys Jordaens, Jan van Eyck and Rubens, though the last named was better represented in the cathedral by his masterpiece, "The Descent From the Cross," and two other noted works.

In the Museo Plantin were relics of that Elbert Hubbard of the middle ages, Christophe Plantin, whose press product was no less distinctive when heretic pamphlets were struck off than when devout religious works were printed and embossed.

During the religious disturbances of the mid-sixteenth century the cathedral, then considered second only to St. Peter's at Rome, was pillaged by the Iconoclasts. Its images and pictures, its magnificent vases, its 66 altars and its great organ, considered the finest of its time, were burned or broken by the torch-bearing vandals. Whitewashed walls reminded twentieth-century tourists of these depredations.

Other churches were ravaged at that time. But what Antwerp suffered then was mild compared to the horrors of "the Spanish Fury" in 1576, when that latter day Nero, the duke of Alva, and his Council of Blood, began a reign of terror which savagery scarcely could surpass. Tying wealthy citizens to horses' tails, he would drag them miles to "trial."

Antwerp suffered grievously from this debauch of hangings, quarterings, beheadings and butcheries. In three days 8,000 of her men, women and children were slain, burned or drowned; hundreds of the fine marble homes destroyed, and the equivalent of millions of dollars worth of property wrecked.

It was seven years later that the doughty citizens of Antwerp made short shrift of the duke of Anjou's plotting against Flemish liberty. When the duke and his men overcame the Flemish guard of a drawbridge, and 3,000 of the duke's troops rushed in to take the city, workmen fought furiously with their oven shovels, and citizens grabbed arquebuses and chewed coins into shape to load them.

FINLAND: WHERE WOMEN WON VOTE BY HELPING SETTLE A STRIKE

Victory for woman suffrage in the United States adds interest to the experiences of Finland, where women won the franchise by their part in quieting labor troubles similar to those which now assail the United States. Incidentally, Finland was one of the first portions of the old Russian empire to set up a constitutional government.

The advent and progress of suffrage in Finland is described in a communication to the National Geographic society by Baroness Aletta Korff as follows:

"From an educational point of view the women of Finland have been very fortunate, as there are many excellent schools for girls and a number of co-educational schools throughout the country which prepare students for the university examinations. Girls were admitted to the university in 1878, and, until the war intervened, they not only attended lectures but took part in all branches of university life; they participated in all the celebrations and festivities, and were members of the various clubs and student organizations, in which they were on a footing of perfect equality with the men, and frequently were elected to various official positions. After they were graduated from one of the several high schools or from the university, there were many branches of work open to them.

"Having thus such an excellent foundation to build upon, it is small wonder that the woman's movement soon found many active supporters. In 1863 the diet had accorded the municipal vote to women taxpayers living in the country, and in 1872 to women living in the towns, all of whom were also given the right to be elected members of certain local self-governing bodies. In 1900 the women social democrats included the suffrage in their program, but the special activity for the suffrage began only in the year 1904, although in 1897 a petition had been officially presented to the diet at the request of the 'Finnish Woman's association.'

"The reason why so little was done in direct furtherance of the cause of woman suffrage between the years 1897 and 1904 is that just at that time Finland was passing through a severe political crisis.

"After the outbreak of the October revolution in Russia (1905), a sympathetic strike was declared in Finland and several of the members of the central committee elected by a mass-meeting to manage the details of the strike were women.

"The first action taken by the committee was to close all the liquor shops, saloons and barrooms, and to organize a volunteer police force to keep order. After the second day the markets were reopened and the strikers were not allowed to cut off the water supply. In short, the strike was managed in a most orderly and systematic way, and no outrages of any sort were committed."

FUTURE OF SYRIA AFFECTS CIVILIZED WORLD

More and more frequently the spotlight swings to Syria. The Syrians declared their country independent, and chose Prince Feisal as king. Feisal reigned a few days. The French set up a temporary government, and now Feisal seeks restoration.

Syria's future concerns the entire world, for it is coming into its own as a result of new railways which make it once more a link land in history's chain. Explaining the significance of recent events, a communication by Maynard Owen Williams says:

"Syria closes the east end of the Mediterranean and is bounded on the north by the Taurus mountains. The



A Woman of Syria.

Syrian and Arabian deserts limit further settlement to the east and south. But in connection with world commerce it has always been closely related to the fertile valleys of the Nile and the twin Mesopotamia rivers, and its commercial life of tomorrow cannot be divorced from that of Mesopotamia.

"The future of Syria depends upon the development of two ports and upon who controls these strategic centers of politics and commerce. Alexandretta and Haifa attain new importance as the Dardanelles are internationalized and free passage, open to all nations, cuts across what Germany was forging as a Berlin-to-Bagdad route, all but 200 miles of which, between Nisifin and Tekrit, a few miles above Samarra, is now complete.

"This new line of traffic from Alexandretta past Aleppo to the Euphrates river at Jerablus, connecting the oldest routes of international commerce, also separates two important lingual groups, for Turkish is generally spoken to the north of the railway and Arabic to the south.

"Whatever political adjustment is made between England and France, Italy and Greece, Arabia and Syria, conservative Mecca and liberal Beirut, Zionist and Greek Orthodox, Christian and Moslem, Maronite and Druse, the line of division between the Turkish and Arabic tongues will be significant, for language differences as well as those of race exert a profund effect on political life in the Levant.

"Syria is the hub of the Afro-Eurasian continents, and with every railway that reaches out to Bremen Baku, Bokhara, Burma or Bloemfontein the central region of the world's greatest land-mass achieves new significance.

"Aside from its importance as a trade route, Syria will find its greatest future as an agricultural nation, and has extensive regions which can be made to produce large crops."

RUMANIA: PAWN OF MANY

Rumania, which has attracted attention recently because of the visit of Prince Carol to this country, has been a center of European war storms for a thousand years.

Peter the Great once established a protectorate over the Rumanians and Catherine the Great later advanced a plan for the annexation of their territory to Russia. Fearing that such territorial expansion might be a menace to her, Austria persuaded Catherine to abandon that plan.

Rumania, as we now know it, was formed from Moldavia and Wallachia in 1861. Previously these principalities had been under Turkish suzerainty, following Austria's protest agaist Russia annexing them. Autonomy being guaranteed by the powers which agreed to the union of the principalities, following the Crimean war, Rumanians chose an army officer, Col. Alexander Curza, as their ruler. His title was Alexander John I, prince of Rumania.

When, seven years later, the element in power at Bucharest decided for a change of rulers there were few formalities. Invading the prince's bedroom by night, leaders of the group presented a certificate of abdication to be signed, and then bundled him in a carriage and put him aboard an express for Paris.

The count of Flanders, brother to King Leopold of Belgium, was chosen by a provisional government. The powers, especially Austria, protested, and Prince Charles (Carol), who had been an officer in the Prussian army, was substituted. He set about freeing the country from the suzerainty of Turkey.

When the Russo-Turkish storm clouds arose in 1875, Charles sought to have the powers guarantee the neutrality of Rumania. He failed. Then an agreement was reached with Russia. Under its terms Russian soldiers were to have free passage through Rumania, while Russia was to respect the rights and defend the integrity of Rumania.

When the war began Rumania promptly declared herself independent of Turkey. As the war went on Russia needed help badly and finally Rumania responded to repeated appeals. Under Prince Carol, Rumanian and allied troops gained a decisive but costly victory before Plevna. Rumanian freedom was recognized in the treaty of San Stefano, and it furthermore was stipulated that Rumania was to get the swampy country known as Dobrudja, lying between the Danube, where it flows to the north, and the Black sea. Russia was to have Bessarabia, territory claimed by Rumania and in part occupied by her.

Rumania protested bitterly against exchange of picturesque Bessarabia for the ugly Dobrudja region. Russia threatened to disarm the Rumanian army, and Prince Carol pluckily responded that his army might be destroyed but it never would be disarmed.

The Russo-Turkish treaty of San Stefano was overturned by the congress of Berlin, but Russia's aim in Bessarabia was not denied. Thus Rumania, after helping Russia in her plight, came out of the war with less than she had when she went in.

CANADA MAY ADOPT AN ESKIMO INDUSTRY

Conversion of the arctic and subarctic regions of Canada into a reindeer meat producing area is being considered by the Canadian government and is being widely discussed throughout the dominion.

A communication to the National Geographic society recalls that reindeer were not indigenous to Alaska, and tells the interesting story of their introduction there.

"The story of the inception and growth of the reindeer enterprise in Alaska is very interesting and is not generally known," says the writer. "During an extended trip of inspection of the missionary stations and government schools in 1890, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, then general agent of education in Alaska, was impressed with the fact that the natives in arctic and subarctic Alaska were rapidly losing their sources of food supply.

"Doctor Jackson saw that unless something was done at once the United States would have to choose between feeding the 20,000 and more natives or letting them starve to death.

"The same moss which covered so many thousands of miles of the plains of arctic Siberia was seen everywhere in Alaska. The tame reindeer was practically the same animal as the wild caribou of Alaska, changed by being domesticated for centuries.

"On his return to the United States in 1891, Doctor Jackson asked congress for an appropriation to provide the money for importing a few deer. Congress was not convinced of the wisdom of such action, but several private persons were so interested that they placed $2,000 at Doctor Jackson's disposal to begin the experiment. The first deer were brought over that year. It was not long before the government realized the importance of the movement, and in 1894 appropriated the sum of $6,000 to continue the work. Later the appropriation was increased and by 1900 amounted to $25,000 annually."

With the Help of His Friends

By H. LOUIS RAYBOLD

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Jack Heaton emerged from the tent and threw himself down on the pine needles beside Tom. "Where's Court?" he asked.

"Chasing a skirt!" Tom's voice held utter disgust. "It's the limit. Here we fellows come up here on a camping trip and the first thing Court does is to fall for a pretty face staying over at the hotel. It's playing the deuce with our plans."

"Righto," returned Jack, chucking a pine cone into the lake. "Per schedule, we should now be catching black bass on Lost Loon pond."

"The funny part of it is," mused Tom, "the lady in question turns an iceberg shoulder on Court. I happened over on the steamer dock and, take it from me, she has no use for him."

Jack sat up quickly. "All the more reason that we should nip it in the bud before he's smitten beyond hope."

"Listen here, boy. What's the first thing a man objects to in a pretty woman?"

"Her belonging to somebody else!" replied Tom promptly.

"Prezackly, old top. Same with a woman. She wants to think she's the first and only. Now hark to my little scheme. You put Court wise—don't tell him how you get the information, that isn't necessary—to the fact that the beautiful girl is engaged. Get it? Engaged. Only it would spoil her good times up here if the men got wise. For my end of it, I'll hint to Miss Willis that Court is not what he seems, that he has never got over a youthful love affair. Still loves the fair hand that gave him the mitten. Get me?"

"I get you," said Tom, "but why do you draw the pleasant end of it? And how," he continued suspiciously, "do you know her name, and how can you manage a conversation with her?"

"Well," said Jack, slightly embarrassed, "I happen to have met the girl she's staying with, Sally Dalton. Our canoes bumped and—oh, I'll manage all right. Only, for the love of Pete, let's be speedy about it or we'll be too late with our assistance!"

Few schemers find their opportunities lying so neatly in wait as did Tom and Jack when they paddled over to the hotel that evening, apparently lured by the seductive strains of the three-piece orchestra playing for the weekly hop. First they spied Court leaning against a veranda pillar, gazing morosely at a thin young moon. Then on the lawn they descried Miriam Willis in the midst of a little group of men.

"Beat it, Tom," cried Jack, "over to Court, and, so long as you're in it at all, go in strong. I'll wait my chance with Miss Willis."

Twenty minutes later, Tom had succeeded in reaching the point he desired in his conversation with Court. "She's some looker!" he was saying diplomatically. Then he set off his bomb. "Her fiance is a lucky man!"

Even in the darkness Tom could feel Court's piercing glance. "Miss Willis—engaged?"

"Oh, years and years—three years!" Tom threw it off casually. Then, goaded by Court's silence, he elaborated. "She's keeping it dark up here for various reasons—but she's really absolutely infatuated with him."

"Look here, old chap"—Court's voice sounded strangely broken—"did she—she didn't get you to tell me all this?"

"No—oh, no." Tom retreated in alarm. "Only—it seemed as if you ought to know."

Tom felt Court's hand gripping his shoulder. "Thanks, Tom," he said. "You've been a genuine friend." Then Tom found himself alone.

Tom gazed after him doubtfully. Interfering with love's young dream—by George, he didn't know about it. Then his spirits rose. Tomorrow at this time their tents would be pitched on Lost Loon pond.

Meanwhile Jack, after a series of successful maneuvers which afterward he recalled with pride, succeeded in rounding up Sally Dalton, having a dance with her, getting an introduction to Miriam Willis, suggesting to the latter that they sit out a dance on the veranda.

Then, after a few remarks on the beauty of the night and the numerousness of the stars, Jack adroitly introduced the subject of Court. "Poor Court!" he said, "he tries so hard to enjoy himself. That affair a few years ago. He's never got over it!"

"Indeed! How interesting!" and Miriam's cool voice was more than merely polite. "Do tell me about it."

"Well, it—er—seems the girl jilted him. But he never stopped loving her. Says he never will. Unusual, isn't it?"

"Very!" returned Miriam dryly, as one who wishes to imply that her experience with men has been far otherwise. "Does he know you are telling me this?"

"Oh, no!" and Jack's voice was shocked. "He's very sensitive about it—never has mentioned her name. He simply goes to pieces whenever he speaks of it."

Miss Willis seemed to have lost interest and was drawing her scarf about her shoulders. "These August nights," she murmured, "are so chilly. I believe I will go in."

Some time later Jack and Tom met in high feather. The orchestra was through with "Good Night, Ladies," and the veranda and walks were slowly emptying.

"All over, boy," chuckled Tom. "And no more skirts in ours! Heigho, a start at dawn for Lost Loon pond. Can't you feel that three-pounder on your— Hist, Jack, what's that?"

What was it indeed? Silhouetted against the whiteness of the boathouse by the landing stood a familiar figure—and in his arms a girl.

Tom and Jack stopped short in their tracks and before they recovered from their astonishment snatches of conversation not intended for anyone's overhearing came to their ears.

"My darling girl, to think we let a silly quarrel spoil our happiness! And you have considered yourself engaged to me just the same ever since!"

"But how did you know, Court?"

"Tom told me. Very decent of him. I never let on that I chose this lake because I had heard you were to be here! And until tonight you wouldn't even speak to me!"

"But I couldn't believe you were in earnest. Why, we owe everything to those two dear boys. When I heard how faithful you had been—oh, Court, if it hadn't been for them I should have gone away in the morning and never have known! But now—"

At this point Tom and Jack succeeded in backstepping to the veranda step, where they sat down weakly.

"She was here on purpose!"

"If it hadn't been for us!"

"Next time Court starts on a camping trip and suggests the place—"

"Next time Court starts on a trip, old boy," interrupted Jack, "we won't be going along. You'll be throwing old shoes and rice, while I—I—" Jack paused and gazed thoughtfully at the stars.

"Yes, you, go on. What will you be doing?" egged on Tom, gloomily.

"I'll be consoling the maid of honor," finished Jack cheerfully.

HAVE BRAINS AND USE THEM

Rats Exhibit Intelligence in Many Ways—How They Sometimes Obtain Food Supplies.

Rats are well known to be highly intelligent animals, although to the one unfamiliar with their customs this may seem due to their wariness in regard to traps and their boldness and courage in combat. Besides these traits, many others have been noted. Stories are told of ship rats that, while gnawing through the woodwork of a ship, always stop before they completely perforate the side.

The manner in which they transport eggs to their burrows is most surprising, says the New York Times. Rodwell, in his book, "The Rat," gives a case in which a number of eggs were carried from the top of a house to the bottom by two rats devoting themselves to each egg, and alternately passing it down to each other at every step of the staircase. Rats will not only convey eggs from the top of the house to the bottom, but also from bottom to top. The male rat places himself on his forepaws, with his head downward, and raising up his hind legs and catching the egg between them pushes it up to the female, who stands on the step above, and secures it with her forepaws till he jumps up to her, and this process is repeated from step to step till the top is reached.

A writer in the Quarterly Review describes an instance aboard ship wherein eggs were continually being stolen from the storeroom. Having laid in a fresh stock of eggs, the captain sat down in a position that commanded a view of the eggs and waited. Before long, to his great astonishment, he saw a number of rats approach, form a line from his egg baskets to their hole and hand the eggs from one to another in their fore paws.

Their long, narrow tails may seem of no use to many people, but they have proved very valuable in procuring food. Rats have been known to help themselves to oil by holding on to some convenient support by the side of the bottle and then dipping their tails into the oil and pass it to others.

Treasure for Aquarium.

There was added not long ago to the aquarium at Calcutta a gigantic crab, about two feet in diameter across its shell and having legs three feet long, which had been captured in a drag net in the Indian ocean about a mile from the shore and at a depth of 45 fathoms. After being placed in a large tank it devoured the fish and smaller crustaceans that were its fellow prisoners, and later in the evening surprised its keepers and visitors by emitting a white prosphorescent light, strangely illuminating the gloomy corner where it had concealed itself between two rocks.

Pacific Gulf Stream.

The Pacific has its own "gulf stream," which is called the Japan current, and it is formed in the same way. The trade winds, blowing from the tropics, bank up the warmed ocean waters in the Yellow sea (corresponding to our Gulf of Mexico), and thence they pour out between Japan and Formosa, the stream thus formed passing south of the Aleutian chain, along the southern coast of Alaska, and down the west coast of North America. Hence it comes about that the whole southern coast of Alaska has a temperate climate. It is warmed by the Japan current.

After Something New.

When his mother told Jimmie that it was time to get ready for Sunday school, the four-year-old reasoner said:

"I am not going to Sunday school any more. I know all about it and I am going out to the garage with father and learn to be a garage man."

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
J. D. Randolph, John A. Sullivan, James A. Finch, Henry C. Luehrs, P. H. Eisenmyer, W. C. Alexander, and the unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate, mesne, remote, voluntary following named deceased persons: and involuntary grantees of the John A. Sullivan, deceased; Henry C. Luehrs, deceased; P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Alexander, deceased; defendants .
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation, from the petition of plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants John A. Sullivan, Henry C. Luehrs, P. H. Eisenmeyer and W. C. Alexander are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State, and that all of said defendants, if they or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, Henry C. Luehrs, deceased, P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased and W. C Alexander, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that they are persons interested in or who the subject matter of said petition claim some title, estate or interest in and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiffs, because they are unknown to them; that such persons derive or claim to dervie their titles, interest or claims to said real property hereinafter described as heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate, mesne, remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, John A. Sullivan, deceased, Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Henry C. Luehrs, deceased, P. H. Alexander, deceased, respectively and that the title claim or interest of said unknown defendants and how derived as far as is known to plaintiffs, is as follows: The said unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees, or immediate, mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Alexander, deceased, claim an interest in said property hereinafter described by reason of a mortgager against said real property, said mortgage being recordede in mortgage record 23 at page 206-207 of the mortgage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Scott County, Missouri, and said other unknown defendants claim an interest therein as the heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, and Henry C. Luehrs, deceased they being the last persons to whom the said title to said real property was last transferred or vested. That plaintiffs petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as are known to plaintiffs. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $81.87, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, on the 12th day of June, 1915, and ordinances Numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the costs of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Ave. in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, towit: Lot No. 4, in Block No. 8, Wells Addition to the City of Edna, now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be first and paramount lien on said above described real property for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosing of said lien, and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920, of said court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed SEAL the seal of said court. D one at office in Benton. Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams, and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben H. Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger and Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, defendants.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $87.21, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the 12th day of June 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof. said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being dscribed as follows to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of lot No. 8,Blk. No. 4 Dohogne's Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt , thence south 81 degrees 49' E. along the south line of said Lot No. 8, a distance of 31.8 feet to the N. E. Corner of the Chas. Hamm tract; thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the east line of said Hamm tract 135.08 feet to a point in the North line of Main Street; thence N. 69 degrees 51' E. along the north line of main St. 32.3 feet to the west line of alley; thence N. 0 degrees 44' E. along the west line of alley 115.25 feet to the place of beginning; all in U. S. P. S. 2478 and having a frontage of 32.3 feet on main street, and in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be the first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation publisned in Scott County Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas. Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, Defendants.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants. W. E. Roberts and Mrs. W. E. Roberts, are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $81.87, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described, as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot No. 15, of Blk. No. 4 Dohogne's Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, thence South 81 degrees 49' E. along south line of said lot No. 15, 141.72 feet to a point; thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the east line of alley 111.98 feet to a point in north line of Main Street; thence N. 69 degrees 51', along north line of Main Street 149.3 ft. to the west line of Washington Ave., thence N. 0 degrees 44' E. along the west line of Washington Ave., 82.13 ft. to the place of beginning; all in U. S. P. S. 2478 Twp. 29 R. 14 E. and having a frontage of 149.3 feet on Main Street. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be the first and paramount lien of said above described real estate for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same. which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Rudolph Stecker Brewing Company, a corporation, defendant.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois and is a nonrseident of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it in this State; that the defendant is the owner of the real property hereinafter described, it being the last person to whom the said title to said real property was last transferred or vested. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendant that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $350.98, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 14, in Block No. 15, in North Illmo, Addition to Edna,now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the Town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendant is required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas. Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, defendants.
In the Circuit Court of Scott, County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT, TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN, GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them. by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $468.38, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June 1915; and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof. said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri and being described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the S. W. corner of Washington Ave. and Main Street of the City of Fornfelt, thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the west property line of Washington Ave., 83.77 feet to the North right-of-way line of the Gray's Pt. Term. Ry. Co. thence S. 81 degrees 49 W. along the said North right-of-way line 188.36 ft. to a point; thence North 0 degrees 44' E. 43 feet to a point in the south line of Main Street, thence North 69 degrees 51' E. Along the South line of Main Street 198 feet to the place of beginning. All in U. S. P. S. 2478 Twp. 29 R. 14 E. except a tract of land 40 by 30 ft. in the Southwest corner of above described tract belonging to Cape Brewery & Ice Co., and in which action plaintiffs prays that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at th enex tregular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, and the unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of the following named deceased persons: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased, defendants.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants. James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, if they be not deceased are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State and that all of said defendants, if they or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties towit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that they are persons interested in or who claim some title estate or interest in the subject matter of said petition and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiff, because they are unknown to them; that such unknown persons derive or claim to derive their title or interest to said real property as th econsorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following name deceased persons, to-wit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased they being the person to and in whom the title, interest or claim of said real property was last transferred or vested and that said petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as the same are known to plaintiff. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk, in vacation that said defendants be notified by publication that an action has been commenced against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect three special tax bills, one for the sum of $33.16, one for the sum of $33.15, and one for the sum of $33.15, which were levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adoted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described and its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co., and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof.

Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 20, Block No. 5 Wells Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, Mo.

And in which action plaintiff prays that said special tax bills may be decreed to be first and paramount liens on said above described real property for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and the foreclosure of said liens, and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same. which said action is returnable to and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton. Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, 1920 being the first day of the November Term, 1920 of said Court, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiff's said petition otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri, to be published at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

Notice To Contractors

Sealed bids will be received by the County Court of Scott County, Missouri, until 3 p. m., October 6, 1920, for the furnishing and erecting of an 80 foot steel truss bridge with one 35 foot approach, all on concrete abutments according to the plans on file in the County Clerk's office at Benton, Missouri.

Address all proposals to Geo. W. Pearman, County Clerk, Benton, Mo., and mark "Proposal for Ramsey Creek Bridge."

A. D. DANIELS,
Highway Engineer.

NOTICE

To any and all persons, coroprations, co-partnerships or other parties owning land or other property assessed with benefits in The Little River Drainage District.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the Board of Supervisors of The Little River Drainage District has made provision for the issuing of $600,000.00 bonds to pay the cost of the completion of the work and improvements of this District and to carry out the objects and purposes thereof.

You are further notified that the Board of Supervisors has levied a tax on all the lands and property in said District on which benefits have heretofore been confirmed, sufficient in amount to pay said bonds and the interest thereon and that you, or any of you, may, if you so desire, pay the amount of said tax so levied against your lands or other proprty, less the amount levied to pay the interest on said bonds, in cash to B. F. Burns, Treasurer of said District, at the office of the District in the City of Cape Girardeau, County of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, at any time on or before Octobr 10th, 1920.

Th amount of the tax levied against each particular tract of land or other property to pay the principal of said bonds and the amount of the interest thereon, may be secured upon application to the Treasurer of the District.

Done by order of the Board of Supervisors of The Little River Drainage District.—B. F. Burns, Secretary Board of Supervisors. 3t.

The Dempster Undertaking Company, of Sikeston, Missouri, is fully equipped with all up-to-date conveniences Funeral Parlor, Auto Hearse Service and orders taken for Flowers for all occasions. G. A. Dempster, as Funeral Director and Embalmer, has had 23 years experience and holds Missouri and Illinois State license. Ray Hudson, competent young man, is assistant. Odd Fellow Building. 'Phones: Day 66, Night 294. tf.

ARMY MATERIAL FOR THE FARMER

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 5.—The plan for farm bureaus to take over from the War Department surplus war material that can be utilized by farmers has been approved by the executive committee of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation. The matter has been in the hands of Gray Silver, Washington Representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He has worked out a plan with the Director of Sales by which the Farm Bureaus can buy large quantities of this material at very attractive prices.

The War Department has several hundred thousand sets of high grade harness 100,000 McClellan saddles, many thousands of wagons, auto truck trailers, blacksmith forges, tool chests, tarpaulins, etc., in addition to shoes and many other articles of clothing. Samples will be sent to the various state farm bureau federations and a catalog will be prepared picturing and describing these articles.

It is planned that the state federations will take the matter up with the county bureaus. Each county will make a lump order. These county orders will be combined by the state into a state order and these in turn will be concentrated into a large national order. By buying in this way the War Department offers the very best terms and they indicate that they will go to extraordinary lengths to work with the national farmers' organization in getting this material to the consumer.

AIRPLANE FALLS AT BIRMINGHAM

About 3 o'clock Tuesday after, Sept. 28, Charles Stout, a single man aged about 32 years, left his home at La-Harp, Ill., in an airplane, to visit his frined, Mr. Tylr, of the Tyler Motor Co., of Birmingham, Iowa, and at 4 o'clock arrived over that town. School had just closed for the day and all of the pupils and most of the residents of Birmingham saw his arrival over their heads. It is estimated that he was perhaps 2000 feet high. He began to descend, evidently intending to alight in an open field in the south part of town on the Keosauqua road. When perhaps 600 feet up he seemed to direct the plane into a dive, when something seemed to go wrong and the machine plunged to the ground. The people hurried to the plane and found it upside down and Stout's body under it. Death must have come to him instantly.—Keosauqua Republican.

Wild ducks can be successfully propagated in many marshy localities. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a new circular telling the most practicable breeds and how to handle them.

Sweet potatoes make a superior table and cooking syrup, say chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Thus far no large commercial use has been made of the discovery. The department is prepared to tell how to make sweet-potato sirup at home and how to use it in cookery and candy making.

Out of 753 farmers owning motor trucks in 11 eastern States who answered a recent query of the United States Department of Agriculture 95 per cent said they believed the use of trucks would show a profit. Preference leaned toward a 1-ton truck. Bad roads were the principal drawback mentioned.

Notice of Special Election

Pursuant to an ordinance duly passed by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Sikeston, Missouri, and approved by the Mayor of said City, notice is hereby given that a Special Election will be held in the four differnt wards of the said City of Sikeston on Thursday, the 14th day of October, 1920, for the purpose of testing the sense of the voters of said City upon a proposition that said City increase its indebtedness in the sum of $25,000.00 for the purpose of establishing and maintaing a Fire Department in and for the said City of Sikeston, Missouri.

The voting place in each of the four wards of said City of Sikeston, Missouri, on said date, will be at the following places:

First Ward at City Hall.
Second Ward at Overland Garage.
Third Ward at Wilkins' Garage
Fourth Ward at Farm Bureau Office.

The polls will be open at said Special Election on the date hereinbefore mentioned at all the voting places prescribed herein from 6 o'clock in the forenoon till 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

Done by order of the Board of Aldermen by an Ordinance duly passed on the 20th day of September, 1920.

EARL J. MALONE Jr.,
City Clerk.

THOMAS GINGER OF CANALOU SHOT

Thomas E. Ginger, a barber living at Canalou, was shot last Friday morning on the streets of Canalou by Paul Jones, a traveling man. Two shots were fired from an automatic revolver. The shots penetrated both lungs and the upper part of the liver. Ginger was rushed to the hospital at Cape Girardeau where one of the wounds was sewed up, but the others were of such serious nature they could not be treated. Death relieved him of his suffering early Monday morning, Before his death Ginger made the following statement of the shooting:

"Early last spring while I was engaged in the barber business in Canalou my wife and I separated. About the same time Paul Jones and his wife separated. My wife told Jones that I had been paying attentions to Mrs. Jones and Jones immediately procured a revolver and walked up and down the street in front of my place threatening to shoot me when I came out. I slipped out a rear door and left the city. I went to Eldorado, Ill., where I remained until a week ago when a business matter took me to Canalou. While I was standing on a street corner there Friday morning, Jones walked up and without saying a word fired two shots into my body with an automatic revolver."

Ginger is survived by his mother, Mrs. Geo. A. Ginger and several brothers and sisters, Mrs. Edagr Moll, living just south of this city, being one of the sisters. The body was brought to Sikeston Monday afternoon and taken to the John Moll home where it remained until the funeral hour Tuesday afternoon. Burial took place in the Sikeston Cemetery.

Nice huck towels 25c.—Pirnell Store Co.

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Goldstein returned Tuesday from a visit to St. Louis.

Mrs. Emory Matthews was one of the guests at a picture show party in Charleston Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Sparks of St. Louis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Emory Matthews last week.

Douglas Fairbanks in "When the Clouds Roll By," a United Artists Corporation production, will be the picture shown tonight (Friday) at the Methodist Church. A change will probably be made in the picture dated for the following Friday night, October 15, as it is considered not the right sort to show in the Church. October 22, Doris Keane in "Romance", another United Artists Corporation film released in the early summer and one which has been immensely popular. This production is followed in turn, by Mary Pickford in "Suds" and Douglas Fairbanks in "The Molly Coddle.' The latter is advertised as "something new in the film line."



Fur Sale

Our First Display of Winter Fur



Natural Skunk, Fox, Wolf, Japanese Mink and Coney Scarfs, Capes, Stoles, Etc.

This is an elegant assortment to select from, considering the scarcity of all classes of fur this year. Call early to secure your choice.





THE QUALITY STORE — SIKESTON MERCANTILE CO. — SIKESTON MO.

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

Mr. and Mrs. Neal Kornegge.r of Mingo visited relatives in Sikeston and vicinity last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bess visited Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bess in Fredericktown Tuesday and Wednesday.

Among the many new students enrolling at the Chillicothe Business College for the new classes October was a young man from Hamilton, Mont., whose railroad fare amounted to $57.52.

J. D. Rodgers, a former citizens of Sikeston, who now resides in Benton, and who is a confederate veteran of the Civil War, left Sunday afternoon to attend the Confederate Reunion Houston, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank King and son and Misses Myrtle and Mayme Flannery, who have been visiting J. R. King and family and Mrs. C. C. Buchanan and family, left by auto Wednesday morning for their home in Eddyville, Illinois.

Southeast Missouri Corn.

It is reported that there were 210 corn entries at the Southeast Missouri District corn show at Sikeston last week and that of those 210 entries the winners were Southeast Missouri exhibits, with only one exception—a fourth place prize to Illinois.

In as much as $2.0000 were offered in corn premiums and the competition was open to the world, there were entries from other sections of Missouri and from other states, but notwithstanding this fact, the great corn section of Southeast Missouri made almost a clean sweep of the honors.—Cape Missourian.

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

John G. Russell transacted business in Essex Wednesday.

G. A. Dempster was a business visitor in Essex Wednesday.

J. P. Rice of St. Louis was a guest last week at the Amos Buchanan home.

Mrs. Lawrence Gross went to Charleston Wednesday for a visit with relatives.

Gus Zacher was in Dexter Wednesday on buisness for the Scott County Milling Company.

Mrs. Moore Greer and Miss Burnice Tanner visited from Tuesday until Thursday in Charleston.

F. Boerner of St. Louis, an old friend of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dempster spent Wednesday in Sikeston.

Mrs. E. M. Ford of Racine, Wisconsin is expected Sunday for a four weeks visit with her neice, Mrs. Henry Ferrell.

Two more Arapaho Indians, John Levi and Bill Thunder of Geary, Okla., enrolled at the Chillicothe Business College October 4th and are out trying for places on the football squad.

The Harding-Hyde Republican Club of Sikeston held a meeting Tuesday evening in the City Hall with a fair attendance of both men and women voters. Meetings are to be held regularly each Tuesday evening. At the next meeting Tom Brown of Charleston will make an address.

Mrs. A. J. Moore entertained Tuesday evening at her home 714 Park Avenue with a 6 o'clock dinner given in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Marvin McMullin, who returned a few days since from a brief honeymoon trip. The guests list included the Honorees, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McMullin, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Galeener, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Davis, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Yount.

"Bill" Lower of St. Louis visited Marvin McMullin a few days last week and took in the Big Fair. The two young men became friends in France when both were in service and have visited each other frequently since their return to Missouri.

Sam Bowman left Wednesday morning for Meridian, Mississippi, taking a display of Scott County Milling Comuany products and Southeast Missouri farm products to be exhibited at the Tri-State Fair. Included in the display is the immense ear of corn shown last year at the Southeast Missouri District fair.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

GRESHAM & BLANTON
Atorneys at Law
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.

RALPH E. BAILEY
Lawyer
McCoy & Tanner Building
Sikeston, Mo.

DR. V. D. HUNTER
Osteopath
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.

L. B. ADAMS
Veterinarian
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: Shanks & Sons Stables.

DR. C. T. OLD
Vterinary Surgeon
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: J. A. Matthews Wagon Yard.
Phone 114, Night, 221

E. W. HARRELSON
Dentist
McCoy & Tanner Building
Sikeston, Mo.

DR. O. A. MITCHELL
Dentist
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.
Phone 417, Residence phone 208

B. F. BLANTON
Dentist
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: Dr. Smith's Rooms.

W. A. ANTHONY
Dentist
Sikeston, Mo.
Phone 530
Office: Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.

DRS. TONELLI & McCLURE
Physicians and Surgeons
Rooms 216-217
Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.
Phone 244
Sikeston, Mo.

Sikeston Lodge No. 310, F. and A. M.
Sikeston, Mo.
Meets every 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2d and 4th Fridays, 7:30 p. m.
Visitors Welcome

MISS HELEN THOMAS
Notary Public, Public Stenographer
Sikeston, Missouri
Office: 207 Scott County Milling Co. Building. Phone 138
Fire and Tornado Insurance

Appleton shellers stand the racket.—Farmers Supply Co.

Mrs. W. C. Bowman spent Wednesday shopping in Cairo.

Mrs. Sam Bowman and son left Wednesday morning for a two weeks visit with her parents in Columbus, Kentucky.

Miss Mary Monroe, Community Nurse, reports several children, one family in particular, who are badly in need of clothing. Miss Monroe has been appointed Truant officer and in rounding up the children who are not attending school found these children who cannot go to school because they have no clothes. The mothers of these children work from daylight until long past dark, making scarcely enough to pay rent, and buy groceries and fuel. A meeting will probably be called soon to ask for a donation of used and outgrown clothing to supply the needs of these children.

FOR SALE, RENT, ETC.

FOR RENT—Five-room bungalow, modern conveninces, furnished or unfurnished. See H. Clay Stubbs.

FOR RENT—5-room house, modern improvements, close to business district. Apply at Standard office.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Rhode Island Red pullets and cockerels; also a few hens. Apply to Mrs. R. K. Bone.

WANTED—A woman to do washing and ironing once a week for family of four.—Mrs. V. C. White, 213 Trotter St. 1t. pd.

FOR SALE—House on Gladys Street. Lot 80x120 feet, 5 rooms, lights. Address P. O. Box 533, Sikeston, Mo. 1t. F.

LOST—Last week on Fair Grounds a large fancy hair pin, set with blue stones. Reward. Return to The Standard office. 1t pd.

REWARD—We will pay $10.00 for the arrest and conviction of the dirty coward who tore the ribbons from the door of the Walpole Meat Market.—Walpole Packing Co.

FOR SALE—No. 2 Joliet cyclinder corn sheller with shucking attachment for snapped corn. Used four days. Must be sold to settle estate of John Barham, Idalia, Mo., deceased. Price $900. Apply C. Marvin McMullin, Sikeston, Mo. 2t.

FOR SALE—Two heating stoves, one combination wood or coal, only burned a few times. One excellent coal stove good as new. A bargain with pipe and elbows with each stove. Call at 301 Williams Street Jack Shelton. 2 wks. 4 issues.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative power of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

Mrs. Parham Stone went Wednesday afternon to Charleston to be with her sister who is seriously ill.

Mrs. Patrick O'Connell, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. L. B. Lawrence and family, returned Wednesday to her home in Sedalia.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Chapman of Kokomo, Ind., and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Johnson were entertained Monday at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Chapman.

L. C. Mayes returned Tuesday night from St. Louis, where he bought new photographic equipment which will be shipped as soon as the damages to his shop, caused by the recent fire, have been repaired. In the meantime, Mr. Mayes will have temporary headquarters for kodak work at The Bijou and will be ready this coming Monday to develop kodak films.

PRESIDENT WILSON AFTER SPENCER

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.—The President went after Senator Spencer today without mineing words. In a telegram to Spencer, over his own signature, the President indicted the Senator on two accounts. He refuted Spencer's insinuation that Secretary Tumulty had falsely named the President as authority for a denial of Spencer's campaign statements, and he reiterated the denial itself. He said flatly that Spencer's statement that the President had promised military aid to the Rumanians and Serbs in the event of the invasion of their countries, was false.

The telegram to Spencer, sent from the White House this afternoon, is as follows:

"Senator Selden Palmer Spencer
St. Louis, Mo.:

"I have just been shown your statement that my secretary's denial of the previous statement by you that aid to Rumanians and Serbs was I had promised American military issued by him without my knowledge and sanction, and that you did not for a moment believe that I had made any such denial or that the matter was ever called to my attention. I wish to state that your statement was called to my attention by Mr. Tumulty, and that I requested him to issue the denial to which you refer.

"I reiterate the denial. The statement you made was false.

"Woodrow Wilson."

Jeff Sutton was in Kennett Thursday taking in the Dunklin County Fair.

James Chambliss is visiting relatives in Princeton, Kentucky this week.

Mrs. Mary Watkins, who has been visiting at the home of her brother, John Moll, 414 Ruth Street, returned Tuesday afternoon to her home in St. Louis.

Hot Drinks! at The Arcade.

Some forty or more boys and girls of the High Schools will entertain this evening (Friday) at the City Hall in compliment to the Cape Girardeau football team.

A meeting of the Woman's Democratic Club will be held Saturday afternoon at the City Hall at 3 o'clock. All Democratic women of the community are requested to attend.

Hot Drinks! at The Arcade.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Greer left Thursday afternoon for St. Louis for a few days stay. Mrs. Greer will probably go, later, to Excelsoir Springs for a few weeks sojourn.

Hot Chocolate and other Hot Drinks at The Arcade.

MALONE THEATRE
Monday Evening, October 11

ALICE LAKE
—IN—
"SHORE ACRES"

This picture shows why James A. Herne's tremendous stage play stands as the greatest American drama of two generations.

Romance--Action
Contrasts--Thrills!!

Admission 17c and 28c

H. J. WELSH
Funeral Director and Embalmer

WITH FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY.
AUTO HEARSE SERVICE.

Day or Night Calls Given Prompt Attention

Day Phone 150 Night Phone 384

J. GOLDSTEIN,
Purchaser of Scrap Iron Old Metal of All Kinds Rags, Feathers and Rubber

Located in J. A. Matthews' Wagon Yard

Cash paid for everything

Mayes Kodak Finishing Headquarters
THE BIJOU

Notice to the Public of my loss Sunday morning that my Studio was destroyed by fire and I will be out of Professional Photograph Business temporarily or until the building is remodeled, which will be a period of 3 or 4 weeks.

Having been to St. Louis and purchased new equipment, which will be ready for shipment as soon as the building is ready, I have made arrangements with The Bijou to take care of my amateur finishing beginning Monday, October 11th.

For quick finishing and prints of quality take your films to The Bijou. My motto:

Every Day Service

Delivery made every afternoon 5:00 o'clock. My studio will be open and ready in plenty of time for you to have your Xmas photos made to use as gifts.

Remember The Bijou for prompt service.
Your patronage solicited and appreciated

L. C. MAYES
Photographer

Good Seed Wheat

We now have ready for sale good recleaned seed wheat. Also good seed rye and feed oats. Call on us when in need of same.

Sikes-McMullin Grain Co.

PRINTING ALL KINDS

SIKESTON STANDARD

FRIDAY MORNING

The Only Twice-a-Week Newspaper in Scott County.

VOLUME 9. SIKESTON, SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1920 NUMBER 25

MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

The City Board of Aldermen met Monday evening in regular session with Mayor C. C. White and aldermen W. E. Hollingsworth and C. E. Felker absent. J. W. Winchester, chairman of the Board, presided. All officers reports were approved and accepted .

Upon motion the bills of the Missouri Public Utilities Company, relative to repairs made upon the ciyt water works pump or motors were ordered tabled until the Mayor returns.

It was ordered that the extra police during the fair be paid $3.50 per day for day work and $4.00 per night for night work.

It was decided not to furnish further supplies to Mal Matthews until further investigation has been made.

A motion to allow a change to be made in the pool room regulations so that pool rooms may remain open from 8 a. m. until 11 p. m., was made and seconded and put to vote, J. E. Smith Sr., T. V. Miller, N. E. Fuchs and J. W. Marshall voting "Yes" and P. H. Gross voting "No."

Upon motion the 1920 City tax book was accepted and same ordered turned over to the collector with instructions for him to proceed to collect taxs for the present year. Matters pertaining to the dra ylicense increase were tabled.

The city engineer was instructed to establish grades, etc., for the construction of sidewalks along the west side of Olive street along the property of Mrs. Anna Scott and John Boardman.

Bills No's. 913 and 914, ordinances requiring the construction of concrete sidewalks along the west side of Olive street, along the proprty of Mrs. Aanna Scott and John Boardman, were each put upon motion, voted upon, passed and adopted.

Secretary Nafe of the Chamber of Commerce having verbally reported to the Board that the members of the Chambr of Commrce desired the Board to repeal the nw parking ordinance as it now exists. His report was, upon motion, accepted and he was requested to file with the Board at their next meeting a written list of the names of the Chamber of Commerce members who voted against the present parking regulations.

Upon motion the resignation of A. E. Lydy, as street commisioner was accepted and the street and alley committee reported they had checked over the city tools, etc., under Mr. Lydy's charge and they recommended that he be released from his obligations to the city, which recommendation was accepted by the Board. L. W. Ables was appointed street commissioner to succeed A. E. Lydy, resigned, and he was ordered to file his bond at the next regular meeting.

Upon motion the lighting contract papers were tabled until Mayor White returns.

Upon motion it was ordered that four average months water bills be taken as a basis in adjusting the unreasonably high water bill of Mrs. John E. Marshall.

The acting Mayor was requested to consult with the City Attorney as to the proper method of getting property owners in Block 1 0to clean up the debris from the burned buildings so that the block may be made more sightly.

It was ordered that the City employees consult the chairman of their respective committees before purchasing any supplies or making any bills against the city, under penalty of being held personally responsible for the amounts otherwise.

A committee, composed of J. E. Smith Sr., T. V. Miller and P. H. Gross was appointed to see about repairs for the furnace and pipes in the City Hall.

ROAD MEETING.

All citizens of Scott County are asked to meet at the Court House, Benton, Mo. Tuesday, October 12, at 2 p. m. to discuss the sixty million dollar bond issue as set forth in Amendment No. 6, to be voted on at the November election.

If you are for it, COME, if you are against it, COME, and if you don't know where you stand, COME.

The editor of The Standard will attend the Cox rally at St. Louis Monday evening and be present at a banquet to be given at the Jefferson Hotel to the Democratic editors of Missouri by Hon. Edw. F. Goltra, Democratic National Committeeman of Missouri.

GAME WITH CAPE GIRARDEAU FRIDAY

When Coach Drumm of Cape Girardeau brings his aggregation of pigskin artists down on Friday of this week, he will meet one of the lightest teams in the Southeast Missouri Football League. But he will also meet one of the fastest and scrappiest teams that has been seen on the local gridiron. In the last three days of practice the boys nave been showing a fighting spirit that has raised the hopes of the fans, and has given confidence to the individual members of the team. Aside from a few bruises, the team is in excellent shape, physically, and there is every reason to believe that this game will be interesting from the kick-off until the last down.

The Sikeston line-up will be as follows: Ends, Griffith and Gilbert, tackles, Weekly and Allard; guards, King and Meldrum; center, Crowe; halfbacks, Adams and Moore; fullback, Dowdy; and quarterback, Crain. The substitutes will be Thomas, Matthews and Malone for the line, and Jones and Scott for the backfield.

McGilvary-Turner Nuptial

Miss Geraldine Turner became the bride of William McGilvary Wednesday evening, October 6th, the marriage taking place in Morley at 9:00 o'clock, Rev. Mayfield of that city officiating. The bride is a most accomplished young lady with a host of friends. For the past few years she has been employed as stenographer in the offices of the Scott County Milling Company. The groom, a splendid young man, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. McGilvary. Miss Oma Scott and Ernest Swanner accompanied the pair to Morley and were the only witnesses to the ceremony. After the ceremony the party drove to Chaffee, where the newlyweds took the north bound train starting for their new home in Cottage Grove, Oregon, where "Bill" has a most lucrative position. Enroute west they plan to visit Denver, Grand Canyon, and several other places of interest. The Standard joins the many friends of this couple in wishing them happiness and prozperity.

We are this week enrolling on our list of regular readers, James Strickland, of Bagwell, Texas. Mr. Strickland writes that a recent issue of The Standard was given him by a friend in Clarksville and in it he read of acquaintances long since forgotten. In the spring of 1874 his father, A. J. Strickland moved his family from Tennessee to Sikeston and rented land from Sam Darby, one mile from Sikeston on the Morley road. In the fall of that same year, Mr. Strickland bought a farm from Chas. Marshall, about six miles from town—"just across the lake from Richwooods—it being the first farm after you crossed the lake going to Sandywoods." That land was sold in 1880 and 640 acres bought on Ball Ridge. The Ball Ridge land was sold in 1886 to Louis Virmantle and the Stricklands moved back into Tennesee in 1888. Mr. Strickland would be greatly surprised should he visit this section now and find there are no lakes within many, many miles of Sikeston and that the old lake beds are farms with the richest, most fertile soil to be found in the world.

James Houston Matthews, aged 67 years, 7 months, died Sunday, October 3rd, at him home in this city, death following a paralytic stroke suffered only a few days previous. Mr. Matthews was a member of one of Scott County's pioneer families, born and reared near this city and was one of the very successful farmers of the district. Some few weeks ago he retired from active farming, purchased the Morgan property on William Street and with his wife and son, Elmer, moved, from the Richwood neighborhood, where they had lived for many years, to town. His sudden illness and death cames as a shock to his family and to his friends who were numbered only by his acqauintances. Mr. Matthews is survived by his wife, two daughter, Mrs. Lucy Hicks and Mrs. Mary Vaughn; three sons, Will, Tom and Elmer; Mrs. Louisa Meyers, a sister and John A. Matthews, a brother of this city and Caleb Matthews of Oran, a brother, are other relatives. Funeral services were held at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the home, Rev. A. H. Barnes conducting the service. Interment was made in the Sikeston Cemetery.

What Are Men or Women to Expect from a Man Who Talks Like This?

Since his nomination Senator Harding said:

"I have just received a full stenographic report of the address of Senator Johnson made at Los Anegles, September 25. It dissipates conclusively any notion that Senator Johnson is out of harmony with the platform and the candidate."

Before his nomination Senator Harding talked like this:

"Such braying asses as this egotistical Johnson. He appears at close view to be both a fakir and a blackguard."

We have always been taught "He who has been false to one can also be false to two."

He is expressing great love for the farmer and the common people today, but after the election, they could easily be braying asses, fakirs and blackguards if Penrose, Lodge, et al, so decreed.

SUNFLOWER ASSOCIATION SELLING NO. 2 SEED AT 5½c

The Sunflower Association has begun shipping their No. 2 seed to firms which are paying 5½ cents. The association has been forced to lower the former standard act because there are some independent growers who are partially supplying the market temporarily with their distress sunflowers. Had all growers joined the association the opening price could have been maintained.

The Association has placed a limited quantity of fancy seed at 25 cents a pound.

A large crowd of both men and wodmen heard the splendid address at the City Hall Tuesday afternoon of Tom Connely,, of Marlin, Texas, United States Congressman and one of the most noted orators of the South. Mr. Connely's speech was one the best and most convincing campaign speeches ever made here.

Following Mr. Connelly's address, the audience listened to a very interesting talk by Ensign Snow, a Salvation Army Lassie from Cape Girardeau, who came in response to a call from the local Advisory Board to Headquarters, in St. Louis, for a speaker to talk in the interests of the drive for Salvation Army funds. C. F. McMullin, chairman of the Advisory Board requested Miss Audrey Chaney, president of the Woman's Club, to appoint a committee of four to assist in the drive. Miss Chaney appointed Mrs. W. H. Tanner, Mrs. Miles C. Thomas, Mrs. M. M. Beck and Mrs. A. C. Sikes. Mrs. John Young, representing the W. C. T. U., appointed as the committee from that organization to assist, Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Mrs. Charles McMullin, Miss Burnice Tanner and Mrs. Bob Law. Scott County's quota is $2500. Mr. McMullin and a committee of business men worked Monday with a prepared list and about twenty-six pledges were made. The ladies are requested to help make up the balance of the sum.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our grateful appreciation to friends and neighbors for the many acts of kindness shown us in the illness and death of our beloved husband and father, James H. Matthews.

Mrs. Sophia Matthews and family.

Gid Daniels visited our neighboring city, Vanduser, Wednesday, failed to heed the traffic post warning and other minor traffic laws, was nabbed by the police and fined $1.00 and costs.

MALONE THEATRE
Good Music Each Night

MONDAY
Metro Presents
ALICE LAKE
in
"Shore Acres"
and
Hall Room Boys Comedy
"Millionaire Paupers"
28c & 17c

TUESDAY
William Fox Presents
"Camille Yakon"
and
Sunshine Comedy
"Framing for Husband"
22c & 11c

WEDNESDAY
Goldwyn Presents
"Out o fthe Storm"
and
Century Comedy
"Bear Skinned Beauties"
28c & 17c

THURSDAY
Vitagraph Presents
"Slaves of Pride"
and
Ford Weekly
22c & 11c

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Serials, Comedies and Short Subjects
11c & 22c

COMING!
Pathe
"Oh Boy"
Fox
"Molly and I"
Goldwyn
"Gay Lord Ovrex"
Vitograph
"Darkest Hour"

See our line of organdies and voiles.
—Pinnelli Store Co.

A Miscellaneous Shower

A miscellaneous gift shower was given Tuesday evening, October 5th by Misses Oma and Fern Scott at their home on Kathleen Avenue in honor of Miss Geraldine Turner, who was married Wednesday evening to Wm. McGilvary. Many beautiful gifts were presented to the honoree by the following friends: Miss Marie Schrader, silk vest; Mrs. Minnie Bowman, package containing bath towel, wash cloth, talcum and soap; Mrs. Lee Bowman, dresser scarf; Mrs. T. M. Turner, linen tablecloth; and napkins; Miss Fred Reese, aluminium cake pans; Mrs. Lon Swanner, luncheon set; Miss Oma Scott and Dick Swanner, Thermos bottle; Miss Mary Moll, relish dish; Misses Vera Cunningham and Addie Dover, bath towels, Miss Anna Randol, butterknife; Mrs. E. E. Arthur, bath mat; Misses Katie Meldrum, Bertha Welters and Jennie Watts, sheet and pillow cases; Miss Mary Wilson, silk teddy suit; Mrs. Amos Buchanan and Miss Alfreda Denton, aluminium mixing bowl and spoon; Mr. and Mrs. McGilvary, tablecloth and pair bath towels; Mrs. Roy Johnson and Miss Eunice Layton, guest towels; Mrs. Alfred Bloomfield, sugar shell; Mrs. Olive Kelly, lunch cloth; Mrs. Sterling Jones, bath towel; Misses Ruby and Hazel Evans and Miss Marguerite Atkinson, silk teddy suit; Misses Daisy Garden, Jessie Brothers, Irene Robinson and Helen Harbin, electric toaster; Mrs. Byron Guthrie, Mrs. Harry Vowels and Mrs. Fanny Bolen, aluminium teapot; Misses Effie Inman and Flo King, butter knife; Misses Nancy and Laura Lee Turner, silk night gown; Miss Hazel Wilson, silk camisole; Miss Lora McDonald, pair towels; Mrs. Paul Loebe and Mrs. Ralph Loebe, aluminium kettle; pair luncheon mats, Miss Hyacinth Sheppard.

A BIG ball game is expected Sunday afternoon when, as per schedule, the Sikeston team will battle the St. Louis Browns (Brownie Barnstormers) on the local diamond. The Browns are to use all regulars with the exception of Sisler. The Sikeston line-up will be same as has been used all summer with Hollman and Tate, batteries. Tickets are selling rapidly at $1.00 each and it looks as if the game will be witnessed by a record breaking crowd. The boys of the Home Club who have played hard all summer without compensation, will receive a share of the gate receopts, which will be divided. Come on every body don't milss the game.

Hot Chocolate and other Hot Drinks at The Arcade.

DUDLEY, WEARING BROWNS UNIFORM GOT PAIR OF HITS

Harry Dudley, shortstop of the Sikeston ball club and The Missourian's pick for shortstop on the All-Star Southeast Missouri baseball club was given a tryout with the St. Louis Browns last Sunday and made a splendid showing—by far the best showing any Southeast Missourian made in the big leagues the past season.

The box score of the Browns-White Sox game of last Sunday gives Dudley credit with two times at bat, two runs, two hits, one assist and two errors.

Mullen, another Southeast Missourian, played at second base and is credited with three times at bat, no runs, no hits, one assist and no errors.

St. Louis newspapers, commenting on the game, said Dudley's single in the fifth, followed by Jacobson's single and an infield out counted one more run for the Browns and in the seventh Dudley scored one more by lining out a neat single, stealing second and racing home on Sisler's two-made hit.—Southeast Missourian.

Entertained At "500"

Mrs. Dan McCoy, Mrs. Ruskin Cook and Mrs. Charles Lindley entertained with a five hundred party given Thursday afternoon at the McCoy home, 308 Dorothy Street. Guests at this delightful affair were Mrs. Ned Matthews, Mrs. J. E. Smith Sr., Mrs. W. B. Malone, Mrs. Earl Johnson, Mrs. Lyle Malone, Mrs. Milton Haas, Mrs. Hal Galeener, Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mrs. Harry Blanton, Mrs. A. C. Sikes, Mrs. W. H. Tanner, Mrs. Moore Greer, Mrs. W. S. Way, Mrs. Jesse Kimes, Mrs. Frank Van Horne, Mrs. Earl Malone, Mrs. Forrest Hobbs, Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Mrs. Joe Stubbs, Jr., Mrs. L. O. Rodes, Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, Mrs. Lynn Stallcup, Mrs. Laura Slack, Mrs. C. L. Blanton, Mrs. W. E. Derris, Mrs. R. T. Wainman, Mrs. Levi Cook, Mrs. Harry Hope, Mrs. C. A. Cook, Miss Daisy Garden, Mrs. Leonard McMullin, Mrs. Raymond Moll, Miss Audrey Chaney, Mrs. Thornton Wilson, Miss Irma Wilson, Mrs. Arnold Roth, Mrs. E. A. Matthews, Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mrs. John Fisher, Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Mrs. Carl Bess, Mrs. Murray Klein, Mrs. W. H. Sikes, Miss Camille Klein, Mrs. Earl Riga, Mrs. Harry Dudley, Mrs. Clay Stubbs, Mrs. Otis Brown, Mrs. Tom Roberts, Miss Lucille Kendall, Miss Margaret Shanks, Miss Gladys Kendall, Miss Vera Walpole, Miss Helen Thomas, Miss Burnice Tanner, Miss Marjorie Smith, Miss Gretchen Dunaway, Misses Mayme and Nina Marshall, Miss Leita Lindley, Miss Hazel Stubbs, Miss Clara Moore, Mrs. Marvin McMullin, Misses Amy and Fern Allen, Miss Laura Ruhl, Miss Vera Cunningham, Miss Irene Hollister, Mrs. Ed Kendall.

Miss Mary Monroe, Community Nurse, leaves on the nine o'clock train for St. Mary's Hospital, Cairo, Ill., with Mrs. Kennedy and Franklin Sneed.

Mrs. Knnedy has been sick for three months and is in need of an operation . The Sneed child is in danger of losing the sight of one eye unless an operation is performed at once.

Mrs. Sneed has six children all of whom depend upon her for support. She has just recovered from a two months illness, she depends for her living upon washing and is not able to do the amount of work necessary to keep the children.

Miss Monroe cannot tell how much the expense will be for the child, but the mother has no money at all.

If you are interested in helping save the sight of a six-year-old child, send contribution to Miss Mary Monroe at 304 N. Kingshighway or to Miss Susan E. Hay.

If more money comes in then is necessary for this case it will be used for similar cases.

Miss Monroe will publish a statement of all money spent.

Wm. T. Rushing
Teacher of
Piano
Studio at residence of Mrs. Albert Shields

A PEEK AT THE SIKESTON FAIR

The Democrat family, including the editor and the publisher and their better halves, made a short visit to Sikeston Saturday for the purpose of getting a short glimpse of the District Fair, which closed on that day, after having been in session since and including the preceeding Wednesday. Of course, being the last afternoon, the exhibits were not in as good shape as they had been prevously, some of the livestock, especially, having been removed, but at that there were a large number of excellent displays to be seen.

Sikeston, having for years featured a district fair, is "long" on agricultural displays. This particular building housed exhibits from the farm prepared by six or eight of the Southeast Mo. counties, among them being Pemiscot. Some were very fine, indeed among the best being New Madrid and Butler, Pemiscot's display being good, but not showing as many various products as some of the others. Several blue and red ribbons adorned the Pemiscot county booth and taking them article for article our county showed up quite as well as any, even though it was less elaborate and less ornamental.

The races on this particular afternoon were good, the concessions doing fine, the free entertainments drew appreciative crowds and everything moved along very smoothly. Two things worthy of especial comment are the fine corn displays, on which particular stress was put by the Sikeston fair promoters this year, and the displays by the Boys' and Girls' Canning Clubs from the various communities in Southeast Missouri. These show much care and painstaking work in the training of the boys and girls contributing to them; their handiwork could not be beaten by "old timers" at the art. One very interesting corner was the bee exhibit in the Boys and Girls' Building, where a display had been arranged by Mr. Schott, an enthusiastic apiarist of Scott county. Mr. Schott had samples of his honey for sale on the last afternoon, and we purchased a small supply of it. Without prejudice to either product we are convinced by partaking of it that his honey is outclassed by the Pemiscot county product which we recently have purchased here.

We had the pleasure of meeting our friends, Blanton and Denman of The Standard and Herald, respectively, for a short chat and "lamped" at a distance Mr. Stinson, Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau, who was as busy as a cranberry merchant. On the journey north we also enjoyed a short visit with Editor Wright and his wife, of the Portageville Southeast Missourian, both of whom were busy at the cases.

The trip was made by auto and we came home more firmly convinced than ever of the wisdom of putting through the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution and making arrangement for the building of some really good roads. Stretches of road were good, but a large portion of the distance we found it to be very rough, especially along the "dump" road leading into Portageville. And in this connection we should like to remind our County Court and the citizens interested in such matters that here is a place which needs attention and needs it badly. It is a deterrent of great magnitude to people who wish to drive to Caruthersville from that section and it would pay us well to improve it. It is "navigable" at this season of the year, but that is about all—it is hard on cars and other vehicles, as well as their occupants and speed is out of the question.—Caruthersville Democrat.

A meeting of the Woman's Club, the first since vacation, was held Tuesday afternoon at the City Hall, the meeting being called to order by the chairman, Miss Audrey Chaney, at the close of the Salvation Army Drive meeting. As the hour was late but little business was disposed of. New members were asked for and the Club voted to have a linen shower at the next meeting, October 19 to furnish bed linen, etc., for Miss Mary Monroe, Community Nurse, to use in homes where such articles are badly needed. Every woman in the city is asked to donate something in the way of sheets, pillow cases, quilts and baby clothes. It should be understood that these articles are not to be given to the patients outright, but are loaned for as long as needed then when the patient has recovered, the things are to be washed and returned to the nurse.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congres.

THE STANDARD is the only paper in Scott County that is published twice-a-week; for newspaper readers wanting the news while it is news, and for advertisers desiring quick results, it is the best medium.

The Standard announces the following new rates for advertising effective August 1, 1920:

Display advertising, per single column inch, net 25c
Reading notices per line.....10c
Financial statements for banks..$6.00
Probate notices, minimum.....$5.00

The Standard announces the following new rates for subscription effective September 1, 1920:

Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties.....$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in United States $2.50

No renewal allowed at present rate for longer than one year.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

TWO STRIKING EDITORIALS

These two editorials, taken from the Sun and New York Herald, are very timely and are worthy of careful reading:

High Labor Costs That Are Paid By the Consumer.

When we look into the cause of high living costs either we want the truth or we are willing to fool ourselves. When people talk about getting war pirces down to something like normal levels, either they really want to lower them or they merely want to make a noise.

One of the great clothing houses is now ilustrating with graphic divisions of a dollar, sliced like a pie, where every penny it takes in goes. One slice is almost a full half of the whole. This goes into wages, directly paid for making and selling the goods. Another slice is more than a quarter of the whole. This goes into material, with its indirect labor costs.

After direct labor and the material have taken more than 75 cents out of every 10 cents of business done and money taken in, then out of the remaining 24¾ cents must be taken nearly 11 cents for rent and taxes. By this time the dollar, with those whopper slices out of it, has pretty much faded away. But still there must be taken out nearly four cents more for delivery and freight, building repairs, insurance, bad debts, telephones, etc. Then there is left out of every dollar only ten cents for advetrising, for profit, for surplus, etc.

In that great business there is no place to cut costs where the savings could be discoverable in reduced prices to the consumer except in the big three-quarter slice of the dollar represented by direct labor and by material.

Cutting the costs of material largely depends on the labor cost in that material. But as the materials represents only a quarter of the whole dollar, as against the direct labor, which represents a half of the whole dollar, only a slash in the cost of the direct labor could yield much of any price reduction for the benefit of the consumer, who pays all the bills.

If labor, which is the one great factor in the cost of goods, in the cost of houses, in the cost of public service, in the cost of nearly everything, does not come down reasonably close to normal levels nothing else can come down to within shouting distance of a normal level.

What the Imports Mean.

With all the speculation as to what is going to happen to American industry, it wuold be well to consider the simple facts of our foreign trade for August.

Imports were valued at $519,000,000, a decrease of $18,000, compared with July. Exports dropped to $584,000,00, or $67,000,000 under the July figures.

Our excess exports for the eight $1,483,000,000; and if the present trend should continue through the rest of the calendar year our favorable balance for the twelve months would fall short of $2,000,000,000, as compared with a favorable balance in 1919 of more than $4,000,000,000.

Aside and apart from all theories about forcing deflation, whether by the laws of nature or by the strong arm of the Government, anybody mus tbe able to comprehend what it means when an overwhelming flood of foreign merchandise is coming inles of our surplus production is going to our own industries, while less and abroad, both because of our excessive prices and because of lack of financing power for our export trade. It means, in plain English, that unless we do get our own production costs down so that we can dispose of our goods we are headed for widespread unemployment and soup houses.

An uguly thought is this, but the coming to pass of the event itself would be worse than the uguly thought; it would be a calamity as a fact.

REPUBLICAN LIE NAILED

Washington, October 2.—Absolutely and unqualifiedly false." This is President Wilson's characterization of a statement recently made by Senator Spncer in a campaign speech in Missouri which was called to the attention of the President's secretary by the Post-Dispatch. The President's reply in the form of an authorized statement by his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, was given to the Post-Dispatch correspondent yesterday. It reads as follows:

"Oct. 1, 1920—The attention of the President has been called to a speech delivered in your State by Senator Spencre, in which he quoted the President as saying in a speech which he delivered to a delegation made up of Rumanians and Serbs in Paris that if any nation ever invaded their teritory he woudl send the American army acros the seas to defend their boundary lines.

"This excerpt from the speech of Senator Spencer has been called directly to the President's attention, and he authorized me to say that Senator Spencer's statement is absolutely and unqualified false."

—J. P. TUMULTY."

This is the second formal statement issued by the President thru Secretary Tumulty in the presnt campaign—the first having been a reply to a series of questions by E. N. Swartz of Los Angeles on the League of Nations.

The statement of Senattor Spencer referred to, which he made in an address to the Million Population Club as reported by the Globe-Democrat, follows:

"He quoted Wilson's statement to the Rumanians and Serbs, in which Spencer said Wilson told them that if any ever invaded their territory he would send the American army across the seas to defend their boundary lines.

The roads of ten and fifteen years ago will not satisfy the Traffic of today. Ten years ago there were ten horse drawn vehicles to one motor driven. Now, in almost every county, ther are 20 motor vehicles to one horse drawn. The road question is a vital one from every angle. The voters have a chance on election day to solve it correctly by voting "Yes" on No. 6, or leave the solution to the next generation.

* * * *

Democratic State Chairman Yancey received the rebuff from Senator Reed that he deserved when he asked the Senator to take the stump for the Democratic ticket this fall in Missouri. The Democrats of the country usually have some I. f. in the right place at the right time to cause embarrassment to their party. Reed is a Democratic dead one and to inject him into the campaign would be to drive others out.

* * * *

The editor of The Standard refused to support and vote for Joe Folk for United States Senator two years ago when Folk deliberatly and maliciously lied by charging in a public speech that the editor was hand-in-hand with the pro-German, whisky, gambling and bowdy-house elements of St. Louis just because he was for Wiefly for United States Senator. Now comes one Seldon P. Spencer and maliciously and willfully lies on the President of the United States and expects to be re-elected as United States Senator. No man who is a liar should be elected to any office.

MORE REPUBLICAN BUNK

Chicago, Ill, Oct. 4.—Charging that in an attempt to swing the vote of the traveling salesmen of the United States for Senator Harding, The Republican National Committee is deliberately attempting deception by concealing facts, Congressman Frank E. Doremus, chairman of the Democratic Central Western headquarters here has made public the result of an investigation he conducted as the result of the circulation by the Republicans of a pamphlet entitled "Traveling Salesmen as judged by the Two Presidential Candidates."

Mr. Doremus found that after the publication in the Dayton News in 1914 of an editorial to which many traveling salemen objected, Governor Cox, who was out of th city and knew nothing whatever about the article, immediately ordered that an apology to the travling salesmen be published over the signature of the man who wrote the editorial. This apology was printed at the head of the editorial. "The Republican National Committee, which is circulating this pamphlet," said Mr. Doremus, apology which was ordered by Governor Cox. Furthermore, the telegram "has carefully omitted to mention the from Governor Cox ordering the apology referred to the editorial as an insult so great and uncalled for, an affront to an an organization of men which has made the present day development to the American Markets possible. This telegram was printed on the first page of the Dayton News as soon as it was received."

The entire story of the incident is told in the following editorial printed in the Dayton News of Sept. 22nd, 120:

To Traveling Salesmen of America By Howard Egbert, Editor, Dayton News.

That justice may be done, and that misrepresentation be disclosed by resort only to Truth, I am persuaded that the facts associatd with an editorial which appeared in the Dayton News on August 15, 1914, subsequent matters pertaining to it and the present vicious hostility against the candidacy of Governor Cox in this connection promoted by Coleman du Pont, the multi-millionaire powder manufacturer should be made public. Mr. du Pont, signs his name as "Chairman, Traveling Men's Bureau" of the Republican National Committee.

The editorial referred to was written by Howard Bratton; who was editorial writer for The News at that time. Mr. Bratton was away from the city on a vacation trip at the time of publication, and the editorial was one that he had prepared in advance. His attention was called to the matter upon his return. In the meantime, however, Governor James M. Cox was informed of the editorial while he was touring the state as a candidate for governor. Immediately upon having the editorial called to his attention, he sent the following telegram to Daniel E. Kumler, Managing Editor of the Dayton News:

"My attention has been called to an editorial which appeared in The Daily News in criticism of commercial travelers. This is an insult so gratuitous and uncalled for, an affront to an organization of men which has made present development of the American markets possible and it is so radically in conflict with the policy of the newspapers which I own and control, that I request you to insist at once upon the editorial writer responsible for it publishing an apology to the commercial travelers over his signature, without unnecessary delay. Columbus, O., August 24, 1914.

James M. Cox."

This telegram was printed on the first page of The News immediately upon its receipt.

Mr. Bratton returned to his desk on September 7, 1914, over his own signature and at the head of the editorial column printed the following:

"APOLOGY.

"Upon returning to the city, my attention has been directed to an editorial published during my absence, which has given offense to traveling men.

"The spirit of the editorial has been altogether misunderstood. The commercial traveler is a whonv necessary factor in distribution and works along perfectly honorable and legitimate lines.

"I sincerely regret the interpretation that has been placed upon this editorial, and to any who may have taken umbrage glady apologize for having expressed myself clumsily. Nothing was further from my intention then to say anything which could be construed as an attack on the traveling salesmen engaged in legitimate promotion of industry."

The Republican National Committee has endeavored to cause it to appear that Governor Cox, the Democratic candidate for the presidency inspired the editorial referred to in Coleman du Pont's pamphlet which is being distributed to the four corners of the nation, accompanied by malicious sketches by a cartoonist in the employ of the Republican National Comittee. Governor Cox, of course, knew nothing of this editorial until it appeared in his paper, and he was quick to demand a retraction and apology. Scores of letters have come to the office of The News repudiating the maliciou inference which Coleman du Pont's letter meant to leave with the traveling men of the United States. Many other communications have asked for a genuine explanation of the circumstances asociated with this matter.

I have felt, therefore, that The News, which printed the editorial referred to, owes it to the traveling salesmen of America publicly to present the facts in this case, that Justice May Be Done and that Truth Be Not Crucified by a Political Machine, while issues of great pith and moment are lost sight of in an avalanche of mis-representations and calumny proceeding from the Republican National Committee headquarters. If Mr. Harding's position as a candidate is so precarious as to make resort to dliberate falsehood necessary, it is certain that even the unlimited funds contributed and being spent freely in his behalf, will not suffice to bolster up a cause that American citizens, with their love for fair play, have repudiated.

The Caldwell County Farm Bureau office is now in possession of a lengthy mailing list of the breeders of purebred swine in Missouri. This information was obtained thru a circular lette rsent to County Agents of Missouri and adjoining states.

President Wilson promptly wired Senator Spencer that he was a liar after reading the statemnt that Spencer had given out. The women of Missouri should surely cast their first vote for a man who respects the President of the United States and one who is truthful.

The State roads will be built and maintained by the State and the counties and districts which are now building or maintaining these state roads will be relieved of this burden. What greater inducement could be offered to the taxpayers of any county to vote for Amendment No. 6?

Where the Farmer is Punished

The following sentence from the "Weekly Markets Bulletin" of the Idaho Department of Agriculture, Boise, Idaho, tells a common yet sad truth, as follows:

"When a farmer produces a large crop he often gets less total pay for it than when he produces a small crop, and something is wrong when giving good measure is penalized."

So long as the speculator continues to maintain power and authority over the prices of the products of the time the foregoing tragedy will continue. However, the day is rapidly approaching when the producer is going to have something to say in tones loud enough that and strong enough to command respect in the terminal market—this prediction will come true just so sure and so certain as the farmers work together against the common enemy of agriculture (speculation) instead of fighting each other.

The national manipulation of the wool market downward and the smashing of the wheat market, both at the moment when the farmr is supposed to be forced to sell, is resulting in driving home to the farmers the old truth of the Franklinian adage of the days of the Continental Congress that "unless we hang together we shall hang separately."



Mr. Glancy
of
The MARQUETTE
18th St. and Washington Ave.
St. Louis
A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister
Rates:
Room with Private Bath
One Person
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Two Persons:
$2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00
Rooms without bath, $1 and $1.50

Kill That Cold With
HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE
FOR Colds, Coughs AND La Grippe
Neglected Colds are Dangerous
Take no chances. Keep this standard remedy handy for the first sneeze.
Breaks up a cold in 24 hours—Relieves Grippe in 3 days—Excellent for Headache
Quinine in this form does not affect the head—Cascara is best Tonic Laxative—No Opiate in Hill's.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

YOU WILL BE PLEASED IF YOU HAVE
McSchooler
Do Your
Photograph Work
Phone Five.One-Three
One-Twenty West Malone
SIKESTON, MO.

ROWE'S NEW IDEA HOG OILER
(Sometimes Called Hog Rubbing Post)


The Only Oiler made without valves, cylinders or wheels. Can't clog, stick, waste oil, leak or get out of order. Requires no attention winter or summer except filling. Guaranteed 5 Years. Uses Crude or Rowe's Medicated Oil. Simplest and most satisfactory oiler on the market. Costs $2 to $12 less than others.
KILLS HOG LICE!
PREVENTS DISEASE—
Keeps Pens and Yards Continually Disinfected
Applies the vermin destroying oil right on the itch; heals the skin of mange, scurvy and other skin diseases. Promotes a healthy skin and a smooth glossy coat of hair. Does away with bothersome dips and sprays. Disinfects pens and yards. Wards off disease. Best and cheapest disease preventative and profit-maker you can find.
FOR SALE BY
Farmers Supply Company
Hardware Department

News in Pictures

EVERY Sunday in the Artgravure Section of the Globe-Democrat you'll find marvelous photographs that lay the news before your eyes.
As "actions speak louder than words," so pictures of action speak plainer than print. Artgravure photographs show you life "to the very life."
These exquisitely printed pictures take you right there, make you a witness of things worth seeing—world events, the interesting doings of people, the great moving drama of life. There's a treat for the whole family every Sunday in the beautiful
Globe-Democrat Artgravure Section
What is Sunday without the St. Louis Globe-Democrat
The Reliable Paper
With Its Fascinating Magazine Section—Its Great Comic Section—Its Incomparable Society Section—Its Sport News Written by Experts—And Its Complete and Always Reliable News from Everywhere
Here Is Part of the Feast of Features in Next Sunday's Globe-Democrat:
The Little Brown Book—A complete short fiction story of an easy-going, conservative fellow in love with a girl who finally marries another because he is too bashful to propose and what happens when her first lover is accused of a $5000 bank robbery.
The Anonymous Roosevelt and "Men"—An interesting account of the Colonel as the author of a dozen unsigned articles. So closely was the secret of the authorship guarded that the articles, all of an editorial nature, brought forth many guesses, the majority of opinion finally settling upon Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard.
Jenny Lind—A graphic review of the famous actresses' life, her appearance at the Old Castle Garden and a business venture under the leadership of P. T. Barnum.
Milton's Wife—A complete short fiction story by Sewell Ford, dealing with Milton who looked like he could be trusted, for his appearance at once gave the impression that he could if necessary, lay down the law anywhere and to anyone and get away with it—except.
Will New Yorkers be Able to Suppress Noises?—An article dealing with the efforts of Gothamites to make the metropolis as quiet as a country village.
Fashions—An illustrated and descriptive account of the new frocks, which are shorter.
The Hyp and the Hop—A complete short fiction story by Hugh Pendexter. This is a story of tense dramatic interest wherein the vaudeville hypnotist finds himself in the center of a storm of two-fold violence which could destroy utterly or send him back into the big time. Faker, kidnaper, bank robber, murderer—which or all was the "hyp"?
The Restless Sex—Another installment of Robert W. Chambers' latest novel.
Photoplay Writing as a Profession—As outlined by John Emerson and Anita Loos, depicting just what is necessary to succeed in this department of screen work.
The Comic Section—Will include Polly and Her Pals, Just Boy, The Katzenjammer Kids and Barney Google.
Order It From ROSCOE MARKS, SIKESTON, MO. Order It Now!



Men's and Boys' Clothing

Buying your suit from us means buying a guarantee of value—satisfied customers means more to us than dollars and cents—that's why we say compare prices and qualities. We are not afraid of your verdict.

Men's All Wool Suits	**$37.50 and up**
Boys' All Wool Suits	**$ 9.50 and up**
Men's All Wool Overcoats	**$25.00 and up**
Boys' All Wool Overcoats	**$10.00 and up**

This Season more than ever we should have your consideration.

Buckner Ragsdale Store Company

Leading Men's Store of Sikeston.

MAKING ALFALFA FIT IN WITH BIG LEAGUE FARMING IN MO.

Pemiscot Man Keeps 450-Acre Patch Roaming About Place.

Caruthersville, Mo., September 29.—"Alfalfa in Southeast Missouri grows as if it were just naturally tickled to be here. I know of no other section where, all things considered, this crop gives a more generous return."

That is the statement of Dwight Hamlin, a business man of Pitsburgh, Pa., who owns a large tract of land here in Pemiscot County. Of 1250 acres in cultivation, about 450 are growing alfalfa. Hamlin owns land in various other parts of the country and is a close student of agricultural conditions. His farms are not playthings; he makes them pay.

He is enthusiastic over what is being done here and the great possibilities of future development in this part of Missouri.

"Down here we are often busy making hay clear up into December," Hamlin told the correspondent. "All the hay that is produced on mp land is baled and sold, after setting aside what we need for the stock on the place. We have never cut any for seed. Every year we break up some alfalfa and sow more on some other field. When a field has been growing alfalfa six years, say; we plow it up. I do not believe it will continue to make a maximum yield of hay when it stands longer than that.

"Corn following alfalfa down here will make 75 to 100 bushels an acre. Then we can put in what following the corn, get a good crop of wheat and three cuttings of alfalfa where the wheat stood in the spring. We just drill in the alfalfa across the wheat in March. In that field over there we threshed twenty-three bushels and forty-three pounds of wheat an acre last year, and then got three crops of alfalfa. Anybody knows that is considerably above the general average wheat yield for the whole country.

"Wheat fits splendidly into the rotation down here. If we did not raise wheat it would be hard to raise more alfalfa, for what puts the land in fine shape following other crops and makes an excellent nurse crop. I like best to use a rotation of alfalfa. Like corn, cotton makes an excellent yield when it follows alfalfa. Right over there is a field that gave me a return of $33 an acre when grown to cotton following alfalfa.

"One outstanding advantage we have in Southeast Missouri is that it is no trouble at all to get a stand of alfalfa," Hamlin continued. "And we need no lime, fertilizer or innoculation. What that means in the way of labor and expense saved, is easily section with those districts where understood when we contrast this liming and all that is necessary before you can even figure on sowing alfalfa."

Land similar to that on which the Hamlin crop is growing will average good seasons. It can be bought for five tons of alfalfa in reasonably $125 an acre up, depending on improvements, location and similar factors in farm-land values. Hamlin believes such land will be considered cheap at $500 an acre when this section completes its drainage ditches.

"We have never sold any alfalfa for less than $20 a ton," said H. C. Lewis, superintndent on the Hamlin farms. "Last year the price was $33, and indications are good for a strong price this season. And just to show our faith in Southeast Missouri as a live-stock section, we plan to feed 1000 hogs this winter."

As with watermelons, sunflower seed and other things grown here, the producer generally has been compelled to take prices that often meant a loss. In an effort to protect themselves on the market, the Pemiscot County Alfalfa Growers' Association has been formed, with Hugh A. Tisdat, president; Frank Cunningham, Jr., secretary; E. W. Shade, treasurer; R. O. Sharpe, sales-manager.

"This association has put $5 a ton more into the pockets of the producer than we would have received otherwise, is the statement of M. D. Amburger, county agent of Pemiscot County. "This does not mean, however, that the association arbitrarily put up the price that much. The association kept the hay from going to the dealers at a sacrifice. While the producers got more, the price to the consumer was no higher. With an outlook for 600 cars or more of alfalfa to be shipped from around Caruthersville this year, it is easy to see how much an efficient association means to the growers and the prosperity of the community at large."

NEW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE HEAD

Mrs. L. W. St. Clair-Moss, for nineteen years president of Christian College of Columbia and for six years president of Hamilton College, Lexington, Ky., retires this week as president of Christian College. She will hold the position as president emeritus and will be actively engaged in conducting the college.

Mrs. Moss will be succeeded by Edgar D. Lee, vice-president of the college, who by unanimous action of the board of trustees, has been elected president. He will assume the duties of his office with the opening of the college year tomorrow.

"I am not severing my relations with the college, but after twenty-five years of administrative service, I am released from routine duties to devote a large part of my time to plans for endowment and for the general interest of the institution," said Mrs. Moss today. Mrs. Moss' wide acquaintance with patrons, friends, alumnae and former students qualifies her for valuable service in plans for the larger future of the College.

Mr. Lee is a native of Missouri having been born and reared near Laddonia, Adrain County. He holds the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Missouri. He is also a member of the national educational honorary fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa and a Mason.

Mr. Lee's teaching experience includes four years of rural school teaching. He was a teacher of history in the Columbia Normal Academy 1907-08; superintendent of public schools, New London, Mo., 1908-'12; superintendent of public schools Sikeston, Mo., 1912-'18. He has been professor of political science at Christian College and vice-presi- and history for the past two years dent for the year 1919-'20.

Mr. Lee is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, he is a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Lee is an alumna of the University of Missouri and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

In the absence from town of President D. A. Robnett of the board of trustees, Vice-President Frank G. Harris will present Mr. Lee as the new president at the opening convocation at the College at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

We're different you and me
In size and shape and form—
That's why you should **tailored** be.
And show off all your charm!

—Or to hide your peculiarities, perhaps.

For that new suit, or to fix the old one, See

M. L. WEISS

Sikeston's Tailor for Years Sikeston, Mo.



Hayes' Studio

—where you will obtain Portraits of better quality. Try us and be convinced.

311 N. New Madrid st. Phone 310

Hayes, Photographer



Scott County Abstract Co.
BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer

Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

European corn borer has been discovered in Canada, the United States Department of Agriculture finds, and warns against this new source of infection.

American farmers planted 14,000 acres to hemp in 1920, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The crop is valued at about $1,500,000.

Appleton shellers shell faster.—Farmers Supply Co.

Rev. Jackson of the colored church will hold his last service, before going to conference, at the City Hall Sunday evening. He feels truly thankful to the white people of Sikeston for aid during his pastorate and trusts they will all be blessed in their undertakings.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The Fairy Felt Mattress Is Really Excellent

This mattress embodies comfort, quality, durability and is backed by the maker with a guarantee to be of lasting worth. Your dealer in this city will supply you. His knowledge supports our claim that this is really an excellent mattress.

Its reputation, coming from the land of cotton is unblemished. There's no fault in the even stitching of many layers of purest felt. As soft and comfortable five, ten and twenty years in use as when purchased. That's what makes this an excellent mattress.

Separately packed in individual cartons. Untouched by hand from factory to home.

Farmers Supply Co.

Furniture Department

Why Borah and Johnson Rule

The opinion of Messrs. Taft and Straus that the present controversy is in the nature of a pillow fight, and that so far as the league is concerned it really makes no difference whether Harding or Cox is to be President, rests upon several fallacies and self-deceptions. It assumes that Harding is not honest when he says over and over again that he will not go into the league. It implies that Hiram Johnson does not know what he is talking about when he boasts that "Harding has scrapped the league." It depends upon the theory that the votes of Democratic Senators necessary to make up a two-thirds majority, can be had at any involving a new treaty or a separate time for any dubious compromise, treaty, that Republican desperation may suggest.

But more important than these considerations, Messrs. Taft and Straus take no account of the strangle hold that the Republican treaty-wreckers of the Senate have acquired upno their party. There are not enough of these men to control the Senate as a Senate, but that they are able to bend every Republican member of that body to their imperious will has been demonstrated. How have they done it? How are they to do it in the future?

They have done it for more than a year past by threatening to bolt. In this way they mutilated and defeated the treaty. In this way they forced their party to adopt a two-faced platform at Chicago. In this way they have compelled Harding to repudiate his own record and grovel before them. They will do it in the future by threatening to oppose tariff and subsidy bills on which their party's heart is set. The price of their support of these measures will be the defeat of the League of Nations. They are members of a political organization that can be commanded.

When Messrs. Taft and Straus urge the people to bring this situation to pass they are delivering their party and their country anew into the hands of the Borahs, Johnsons and La Follettes.—New York World.

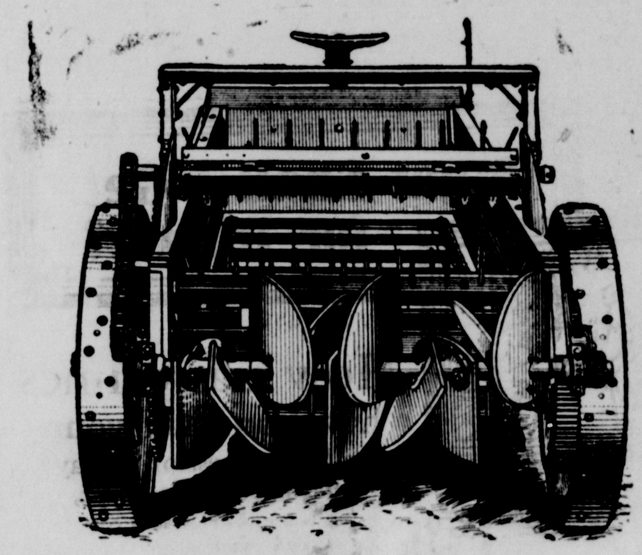
The better sheller, "The Appleton" —Farmers Supply Co.

Muskrat farming has given formerly worthless Maryland marshland a value of $30 to $40 an acre, the United States Department of Agriculture finds. In addition to the hides the carcasses are sold at 25 to 30 cents apiece for meat. They are considered a delicacy in some hotels.

Appleton shellers save more corn. —Farmers Supply Co.

Shunks yielded $1,000,000 worth of hides to New York State farmers and trappers in one year. The United States Department of Agriculture, in a new circular on the fur industry, gives suggestions for making this supposed pest into a profitable friend of the farmer.

NEW IDEA MANURE SPREADER



The Distrbutor is an extremely important feature on any manure spreader. In fact it **is the spreader.** Without it the machine becomes a mere unloader.
The work of the distributor is three-fold. First it must spread the manure **widely** so as to cover the greatest possible amount of ground each time the machine is driven across the field.

Next it must spread the manure **evenly.** Manure dropped patchily—thick in some spots and thin in others—can never give as good results as when it covers the ground in a thin, absolutely even blanket.

Thirdly, after the beater cylinders have thrown the manure to the distributor, the revolving blades of the latter must, by their action, assist in breaking up any lumps or clods that may remain unbroken.

There are **eight** blades on the Distributor of the 2 NEW IDEA or No. 26 NISCO SPREADERS and you will note the peculiar spacing. The shape and spacing of these blades is patented.

The Distributor on the NEW IDEA and NISCO SPREADERS fans the manure out into a path seven or more feet wide—often wider at least six to twelve inches on each side of the wheel tracks and you do not have to drive over the manure after it has been spread. It spreads the manure with an eveness that has never been excelled and it is specially designed to break up and pulverize any lumps or clods that may have escaped the beaters.

We claim that this is the only real Distributor—the only one that wll do the work as it should be done.

Farmers Supply Company

NEW BUILDING

Dr. Burris A. Jenkins

Editor of The Kansas City Post

and nominator of McAdoo at the Frisco Convention

Will address the voters at the

City Hall

Sikeston, Mo.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

The public is invited irrespective of political persuasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Johnson, Albert and Paul David Malone motored to Caruthersville Sunday for a brief visit.

Mrs. Ella Joyce of Awheimann, California, who has been visiting her neice. Mrs. Wm. Utley, left Tuesday for Vanduser to visit relatives.

Alex Aarons of Jonesboro, Ark., who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Henry Ross, left Tuesday for Vienna and other points in Illinois.

W. C. Andres came in Monday afternoon from Vienna, Ill., for a visit with his brother, J. A. Andres and his son, Charles Andres, an electrician employed by the Missouri Public Utilities Company.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Scott and daughter of Texarkana, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Scott of Little Rock, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tweddle and Miss Glenda Tweddle of St. Louis, Clarence and Clinton Scott, Ernest Swanner and W. O. Scott and family were dinner guests Sunday at the Charles Scott home.

Miss Lennie Clifford of Cape Girardeau visited Miss Clara Moore last week.

T. B. Lewis arrived Tuesday morning from Champaign, Ill, to remain for several days looking after his several farms in the Sikeston district.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Myer and babe of Kingman, Indiana arrived Friday for a visit here with Mr. Myer's aunt, Mrs. J. W. Black and at Matthews with Mrs. Myer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe.

Mrs. Nettie Martin and family left Tuesday afternoon for Cape Girardeau, where they will make their home. Mrs. Martin has a position in that city and Miss Beulah will enter the Cape Business College for training.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Maginess of Topeka, Kansas came in by auto Saturday afternoon for a visit with the latter's two sisters, Mrs. Walter Kendall and Mrs. Louis Farris. Mrs. Maginess thinks very seriously of moving to this city.

REPORT MEAT PRICES FOUND ON VISIT TO SHIPS IN BRAZIL

E. Z. Russell and L. B. Burk, representing the United States Department of Agriculture in South America, have furnished the following account of retail meat shops in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:

Beef is sold fresh every day; none can be carried over, because only two or three shops in the city have any refrigeration, though the population of the city is approximately 1,500,000. A large percentage of the fresh meat in Rio is killed at an abattoir outside the city and at a packing plant two hours distant by train. The meat is received in the afternoon and all is sold before noon of the following day. The city's daily meat consumption is approximately as follows: Five hundred and fifty cattle of an average dressed weight of 480 pounds, 80 hogs, and 20 sheep and goats.

The following meat prices were current at one of the retail markets early in July: Good beef with all bone taken out, 14 cents; whol hogs' head, 17 cents per pound; fat sides, sold rolled up, 1 cents; smoked pork loin and smoked pork chops, 4 cents; best quality hams, 7 cents; second quality, 55 cents; dry salt sides, 25 cents; wieners, 35 cents; salted spareribs, 25 cents. Incidentally, live spring chickens sold at 35 cents a pound and fresh eggs at 55 cent a dozen.

Appelton shellers make money for their owners.—Farmers Supply Co.

Mrs. E. F. Shanks of La Forge visited her mother, Mrs. Meyrick last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cook plan to leave Sunday for an indefinite stay at Excelsoir Springs.

T. M. Bugg of Vanduser was in Sikeston Tuesday en route to Poplar Bluff on a short business trip.

Mrs. J. N. Ross and Mrs. W. H. Sikes went Tuesday to Cairo with Master Walter Hunter Jr., who was returning to his home in Jackson, Tennessee.

Mr. George Green of Hotel Marshall, expects Mrs. Green, who has been visiting relatives in Kentucky, to join him here the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Scott entertained Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Scott of Little Rock, Ark., Mr. and Mrs L. C. Scott and daughter of Texarkana, Ark., Mr. and Mrs. Joe Tweddle, Miss Glenda Tweddle, Clarence and Clinton Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott and daughters, Misses Oma and Fern and Ernest Swanner at 6 o'clock dinner Monday evening.

NEW MADRID COUNTY WINNERS AT DISTRICT FAIR

Smooth head wheat, 1st prize, Edgar Moll, Morehouse.

Smooth head wheat, 2nd prize, D. M. Wilson, Parma.

Bearded wheat, 1st, Sikes-McMullin Grain Co., Sikeston.

Bearded wheat, 2nd, John Mills, Sikeston.

Rye, any variety, 1st, John Mills, Sikeston.

Rye, any variety, 2nd, Sikes-McMullin Grain Co., Sikeston.

Whippoorwill cowpeas, 1st, F. M. Sikes, Sikeston.

New Era cowpeas, 1st, Emory Caldwell, Sikeston.

New Era cowpeas, 2nd, Dallas J. Tyson, Sikeston.

Red cowpeas, 1st, John Gee, Parma.

Red clover, 1st, James Matthews, Sikeston.

Red clover, 2nd, R. C. Matthews, Sikeston.

Sunflower, any variety, 1st, Farm Bureau, New Madrid.

Sunflower, any variety, 2nd, D. M. Wilson, Parma.

Corn stalk, 1st, E. C. Matthews, Sikeston.

Corn stalk, 2nd, J. R. King.

Red clover, 1st, Phil Renner, Canalou.

Red clover, 2nd, A. J. Renner, Sikeston.

Exhibit alfalfa, 1st, Farm Bureau New Madrid.

Exhibit alfalfa, 2nd, E. C. Matthews, Sikeston.

Exhibit sorghum stalk, 1st, Farm Bureau, New Madrid.

Exhibit sorghum stalk, 2nd, Phil Renner, Canalou.

Kaffir corn, 1st, Farm Bureau, New Madrid.

Kaffir corn, 2nd, Phil Renner.

Sunflower, 1st, E. C. Matthews.

Sunflower, 2nd, D. M. Wilson.

Timothy, 1st, Farm Bureau, New Madrid.

Timothy, 2nd, Phil Renner

Soybeans, 1st, Phil Renner.

Soybeans, 2nd, C. E. Moore, Sikeston.

Cotton stalk, 1st, Chas. Pikey, Conran.

Cotton stalk, 2nd, D. M. Wilson.

Cotton lint, 2lbs., 1st, Farm Bureau, New Madrid.

Cotton lint, 2 lbs. 2nd, Farm Bureau.

Cotton seed, 1st, Farm Bureau.

Cotton seed, 2nd, Don Renner, Sikeston.

Carrots, 1st, J. W. Raidt, New Madrid.

Carrots, 2nd, Willett Raidt, New Madrid.

Parsnips, 1st, Mrs. J. D. Twitty, Noxall.

Parsnips, 2nd, Mrs. J. D. Twitty.

Pumpkins, 1st, Jess Ward, Matthews.

Pumpkins, 2nd, Farm Bureau.

Watermelon, 1st, James Cox, Sikeston.

Watermelon, 2nd, James Cox, Sikeston.

Red Onions, 1st, D. M. Wilson.

Red Onions, 2nd, Farm Bureau.

White Onions, 1st, Everett Gee, Parma.

White Onions 2nd A. J. Renner.

Beans for table use, 1st, Henry Baeeze, Sikeston.

Beans for table use, 2nd, Dallas Tyson.

Mango peppers, 1st, Willett Raidt.

Mang peppers, 2nd, Mrs. J. D. Twitty.

Red pepper plant, 1st, Willett Raidt.

Red pepper plant, 2nd, Ed Warren.

Irish potatoes, 1st, Dallas J. Tyson.

Irish potatoes, 2nd, Geo. Neuman, Marston.

Sweet potatoes, 1st, Mrs. J. W. Collins, Lilbourn.

Sweet potatoes, 2nd, J. W. Collins.

Honey in comb, 1st, H. C. Ward, Matthews.

Muskmelon, 1st, Everett Gee, Parma.

Muskmelon, 2nd, J. W. Collins.

Apples, Johnathan, 1st, Mrs. J. W. Collins.

Apples, Johnathan, 2nd, Mr. J. W. Collins.

Apples, Grimes Golden, 1st, Mrs. J. W. Collins.

Apples, Grimes Golden, Mr. J. W. Collins.

Apples, any other variety, 1st, Mrs. J. W. Collins.

Apples, any other variety, 2nd J. W. Collins.

Pears 1st, X. Caverno.

Pears, 2nd, Willett Raidt.

Appelton shellers last longer.—Farmers Supply Co.

Mrs. Earl Johnson visited friends in Morehouse Tuesday.

Misses Reba and Cecil Helton of Cape Girardeau are guests of their sister, Mrs. David Lumsden, this week.

Mrs. Anna Scott, 603 Williams St., had as guests the past week her son, L. C. Scott of Texarkana, with his wife and daughter, Thomas R. Scott, another son of Little Rock, with his bride of a few weeks; and Mrs. J. D. Tweddle, a daughter with her husband and daughter, Miss Glenda, of St. Louis.

SCOTT COUNTY SHOWING AT THE DISTRICT FAIR

Scott County won her share of laurels in competition with the other seven Southeast Missouri counties at the district fair in Sikeston last week. Following are some of the Scott County winnings:

She won first in the Farm Bureau Agricultural Display, followed by New Madrid, Stoddard, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Mississippi and Pemiscot in order of their rank.

In the corn show Scott County got one Grand Championship, four firsts, two seconds, one third, three fourths and seven other premiums. Theodore Hopper won first in the class and also the grand champion ten ears of the show with his St. Charles White corn. The other first prizes went to Albion Anderson, in any other Standard Yellow bushel class; Theodore Hopper in any other Standard White ten ear class; Dick Hopper, ten ears in the Boys' and Girls' Club contest.

Other corn winnings worthy of mention is that of some of the boys who were in the one acre contest. As was above mentioned, Dick Hopper won first in this class, Manning Greer, another contestant who failed to place in the club class won second with ten ears in the any other Standand White corn class of the big show. Riley Lane of Charleston won sixth place with a bushel of Silver Mine in the big corn show, under class of "any other Standard White." This corn was taken from the acre he had in the contest.

There was competition among several of the counties in the Girls' Canning Club work. The Oran Canning Club secured first place in the exhibit of canned vegetables and fruit. Also, three members of the Oran Canning Club secured first, second and third honors with their individual exhibits, in competition with about twenty-five others. In the canning demonstration, the Scott County team won second place, yielding first to a team from Butler County.

A major portion of the prizes in the Home Economics Department went to Scott County people.

Reid's Yellow Dent.

First prem., Charles Schweer, Gordonville, $55; second, Charles Biser, Canalou, $50, third J. B. Buck, Bloomfield, $45; fourth Howard Dunaway, Sikeston, $40; fifth, George Bryant, Bloomfield, $35; sixth, T. H. Kindred, Sikeston, $30; seventh, William Sikes, Sikeston, $25; eighth, Amon Miller, Dexter, $2; ninth, Charles R. Marshall, Commerce, $15; tenth, Roy Dow, Cape Girardeau, $1.

Any Other Standard Yellow

First premium, Albion Anderson, Commerce, $55; second M. G. Drumm, Cape Girardeau, $5; (all other exhibits disqualified).

Ten-Ear Contest

Grand champion ten ears, Theodore Hopper, Sikeston, $5.

St. Charles White

First premium, Theodore Hopper, Sikeston, $2; second, Dan McCoy, Sikeston, $15; third, Dr. H. L. Smith, Sikeston, $10; fourth, Clifford Sutton, Sikeston, $5.

Boone and Johnson County White

First D. J. Twitty, Kewannee, $20; second, J. R. Cardwell, Poplar Bluff, $15; third, Lynn Twitty, Kewannee, $10; fourth, Favell & Anderson, Commerce $5.

Any other Standard White

First Theodore Hopper, Sikeston, $20; second, Manning Greer, Commerce $15; third, W. W. Langston, Poplar Bluff, $10; fourth, Roy King Jr., Sikeston, $5.

Reid's Yellow Dent

First, Charles Schweer, Gordonville, $20; second, Leslie Schweer, Gordonville, $15; third, Charles Biser, Canalou $10; fourth, Walter Fox, New Canton, Ill., $5.

Any Other Standard Yellow

First, Sam Pikey, New Madrid, $20; second, A. J. Wheeler, Charleston, $15; third, C. E. Moore, Sikeston, $10; fourth, Empson Brewer, Sikeston, $5.

Single Ear Contest

First, Xenophon Caverno, Canalou, $20; second, Charles Schweer, Gordonville, $15; third Howard Dunaway, $10; fourth Caverno, $5.

Boys' and Girls' Corn Show Club White Corn Class

First Dick Hopper, Sikeston, $10; second Hally Reid, Dexter, $5; third Marcus Cobb, Bloomfield, $3; fourth, Baron Jackson, Bloomfield, $2; fifth Glendon Cain, Bloomfield, $1.

Yellow Corn Class

First, Howard Dunaway, Sikeston, $10; second, Samuel E. Markland, Dexter, $5; third, Maurice Strong, Dexter., $3; fourth, Lonnie Miller, Dexter, $2; fifth, Empson Brewer, Sikeston, $1.

Mrs. Mayme Clark of Matthews was a guest last week of Mrs. Amos Buchanan.

Mrs. Cecil Blair of Kennett visited here last week the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. M. Pittman.

Mrs. Dora Utley and Mrs. Morris Lynn of Crowder were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Utley.

Miss Laura Ruhl spent the week end with homefolks at Clayton, Mo.

Our best brisket roast, 15c per lb. Sellanrds meat market. Phone 48.



Leaving Only a Few Finishing Touches For You

Some women rather enjoy ironing—and if you're one of them we've a service that will gladden you.

We call for your family washing—everything in the house that needs cleaning—wash it beautifully clean in soft, sudsy water, with a multitude of rinses—iron and fold the flat pieces, all ready to be laid away—fluff undergarments and things of that sort in our drying tumbler, which leaves them delightfully soft and smooth, ready for use—and starch, just right, the more particular things, like shirts, waists and skirts.

The ironing of those pieces that you delight to fuss with—a few finishing touches—these are all that remain for you after we return your bundle.

Yes, it does sound good, and its really every bit as good as it sounds. One trial will convince you as it has so many other particular housekeepers.

Shall we send our driver? Just telephone.

Phone 165

Sikeston Electric Laundry Co.

John J. Inman, Manager

Join the American Legion.

For Sale at a Big Bargain

Dodge Brothers 1920 Model Sedan. Has run only 2500 miles. Is in perfect condition and never has been hurt. Has good cord tires and an extra tire. Is equipped with shock absorbers and cut out.

Will sell for $1800. Regular price $2310, and as equipped, $2385. Address

Letter Box 147
Oran, Mo.

Notice To Auto Owners

All auto licenses (including trucks and new cars without license) of the City of Sikeston, regardless of when they were taken out, expire on Oct. 14, 1920.

Every auto owner must get new city license after Oct. 14, 1920, or be subject to prosecution.

EARL J. MALONE, Jr.
City Clerk

A MONEY MAKER

An up-to-date grain elevator and one-half acre of land in center of Bragg City. Railroad switch on property. No competition in grain, mule or stock business. Will sell on five year's time, or trade for other property.

M. G. GRESHAM



How many times have you asked yourself this question? Day after day, week after week, it is a problem that is constantly confronting you.

If you were to stock your shelves with a good assortment of canned goods, you would always have something on hand that your folks would like.

Canned meats—canned vegetables—canned fruits—we have them all in the best known brands and at prices that will please you. Place your order at once

Telephone Orders Given Prompt Attention

HARPERS GROCERY

Beck Building, Front Street

PHONE 110

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Missouri.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Changing the Compensation of members of the General Assembly from per diem during Session to Annual Salary of $1,000.00.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, increasing the pay of members of the general assembly by repealing section 16 of article 4 of said Constitution and enacting a new section in lieu thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption to the qualified voters of the state the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. That section 16 of article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, relating to the pay of members of the legislature, be and the same is hereby repealed and a new section, relating to the same subject, enacted in lieu thereof, to be known and designated as section 16 and to be and form a part of said article 4 of said Constitution, as follows:

Section 16. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury as compensation for their services one thousand dollars per year, payable on the first day of February of each year. Committees of either house, or joint committees of both houses, appointed to examine the institutions of the state, other than those at the seat of the government, may receive their actual expenses, necessarily incured while in the performance of such duty; the items of such expenses to be returned to the chairman of such committee, and by him certified to the state auditor, before the same, or any part thereof, can be paid. No allowance or emoluments, for any purpose whatever, shall be made to or received by the members, or any member of either house, or for their use, out of the contingent fund or otherwise, except as herein expressly provided; and no allowance or emolument, for any purpose whatever, shall ever be paid to any officer, agent, servant or employe of either house of the general assembly, or of any committee thereof, except such per diem as may be provided for by law, not to exceed five dollars.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Authorizing cities having a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants to frame and amend their charters by less difficult methods than are now provided.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment of article 9 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by striking out sections 16 and 17 thereof, and adopting new sections in lieu thereof relating to the framing of charters for self-government by certain cities, and the amendment thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday, following the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection, the following constitutional amendment, to-wit: The repeal of sections 16 and 17 of article 9 of the Constitution of Missouri and the adoption of the following new sections in lieu thereof:

Section 16. Any city having a population of more than one hunred thousand inhabitants may frame and adopt a charter for its own government consistent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of the state in the following manner: The legislative authorities of the city may provide, by ordinance, for submission to the voters the question: "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" If such ordinance becomes effective more than sixty days before the next election such question shall be submitted at such election and if not, then at the next general election thereafter, except as herein otherwise provided. Such question shall also be submitted, when requested, by a petition signed by 10 per cent of the qualified voters of such city, filed with the board of election commissioners or such board or officials as may be in charge of the municipal elections in such city. If such petition prays for a special election and is signed by twenty per cent of the qualified voters of such city, a special election shall be held in such city not less than 60 days, nor more than ninety day, after the filing of such petition. The percentage of electors required to sign any petition provided for herein shall be based upon the total number of electors voting at the last preceding general municipal election. The petitions herein provided for shall be canvassed by the board of election commissioners or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, and its determination as to the sufficiency of such petitions shall be final. The question of whether or not a commission shall be chosen to frame a new charter and the names of electors or set of names of electors of the city, who are candidates for the proposed commission, shall be printed on the same ballot, but no candidate, or list of candidates, shall bear the name, heading or label of any political party which has, prior to such election, had candidates for state or federal offices. Candidates for the proposed commission shall be nominated by petition signed by not less than two per cent of the qualified voters of such city, and filed with the board of election commissioners, or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, at least thirty days prior to such election; provided that in no case shall the signatures of more than one thousand votes be required to nominate a candidate. If a majority of electors voting on the question shall be chosen to frame a charter, vote in the affirmative, then the thirteen candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall constitute such commission. Any charter so framed shall be submitted to the electors of the city and an election held at a time fixed by the charter commission but at least thirty days subsequent to the completion of the charter and not more than one year from the date of the election of such commission. Any part or parts of a charter so framed may be submitted to be voted upon separately. Any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately and accepted or rejected, separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter. If a charter is adopted at such election that section or article submitted in the alternative, which receives the greatest number of votes, shall be deemed adopted. If any such proposed charter be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition of whether or not such charter shall be adopted, it shall become the charter of such city at the time fixed therein and shall supercede any existing charter and amendments thereof. Duplicate certificates shall be made, setting forth the charter adopted and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of the city, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of such certified copies, shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state and the other, after being recorded in the records of the city, shall be deposited among the archives of the city and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The notice for any election provided for in this section shall be published for at least three weeks in at least one newspaper printed in such city, which newspaper shall have a bona fide sale or circulation in such city of at least two thousand copies of each issue, in which such notice is published, and which newspaper has been published continuously for fifty-two weeks next before the publication of such notice, such publication of such notice to be made at least once each week and on the same day of the week in each of said three weeks, and the last publication to be within two weeks of the date of such election.

Section 17. Amendments of any charter framed and adopted under the authority of section 16 of article 9 of this Constitution may be submitted to the electors by a charter commission in the manner provided for the submission of a complete charter. Amendments may also be proposed by the legislative authority of the city or by a petition of not less than ten per cent of the qualified voters of the city, filed with the board of election commissioners, or officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, setting forth such proposed amendment. The legislative authorities of the city shall at once provide, by ordinance, that any amendment so proposed shall be submitted to the electors at the next election held in the city not less than sixty days after its passage, or at a special election, if called for in the manner proposed for in section 16 of this article. Any proposed amendment submitted to the electors, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon, shall become a part of the city charter at the time and under the conditions fixed in such amendment; and sections or articles may be submitted in the alternative and determined in the same way as hereinbefore provided with reference to alternative sections or articles of a complete charter.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Permitting an increase of the limit of indebtedness that large cities may incur and enabling them to acquire public utilities.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION providing for the amendment of article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by striking out section 12 thereof, and adding a new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 12 thereof, relating to the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts and other political corporations and subdivisions.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption or rejection, to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri the repeal of section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri and the adoption of the following new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 12 thereof, relating to the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts and other political corporations and subdivisions:

Section 12. No county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the consent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition, at an election to be held for that purpose; nor in cases requiring such assent shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, except that cities having a population of seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more may, with the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition at an election to be held for that purpose, incur an indebtedness not exceeding ten per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; such proposition may be submitted at any election, general or special; provided, that with such assent any county may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount for the erection of courthouse or jail, or for the grading, construction, paving, or maintaing of paved, graveled, macadamized or rock roads and necessary bridges and culverts therein; and provided further, that any county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state, incurring any indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof, within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; and provided further, that the corporate authorities of the city of St. Louis are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city in the amount of five million dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed four per cent per annum, the principal payable within thirty years from the date of their issue, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the corporation organized for the celebration of the Louisiana purchase centennial in said city, to be used by said corporation for said celebration, holding a world's fair or exposition in said city. And said corporate authorities of St. Louis shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as shall be repaid to the stockholders of said corporation on the sum subscribed and paid by them, and any surplus remaining from the assets of said corporation after said stockholders and said city shall have been paid in full, shall be divided between said stockholders and said city in proportion to the aggregate amount of said stock so paid in and the amount so loaned by said city; and any amount so received by said city from said corporation shall be paid into the sinking fund of said city for the redemption of its outstanding bonds: Provided, that if, at the election for the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, a majority of the votes cast within the limits of said city of St. Louis voting for and against this amendment shall be against its adoption, then no bonds shall be issued under this amendment; and provided further, that no such indebtedness so created shall be in any part thereof paid by the state or from any state revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid by the city of St. Louis alone: Provided, that in the city of St. Louis the amount of bonds now aggregating $6,121,000, that being the amount assumed by said city in the scheme of separation from the county of St. Louis, and the sum of $5,808,000 heretofore prior to January 1, 1901, expended in the construction of waterworks for the city of St. Louis and any bonds which may be hereafter issued by said city in the construction and improvement of waterworks, the payment of the interest whereon and the principal whereof shall be provided from the revenue of said waterworks; that is to say, the amount of said bonds which shall be outstanding at the time shall not be included in the computation of the existing bonded indebtedness in determining the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by said city with the assent of two-thirds of the voters under the provisions of this article, but said city shall be authorized at any time to issue bonds, with the assent aforesaid, to an amount, including outstanding indebtedness, other than that above named, to the amount of ten per cent of the value of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained as above provided, and said city shall have power, with such assent of the voters, to issue bonds for the construction and improvement of waterworks, the interest whereon and the principal whereof shall be provided for from the income of said waterworks. Said city shall establish a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds so authorized according to the times fixed for the maturity of the same: Provided further, that any city which now has or may hereafter attain a population of seventy-five thousand or more inhabitants may acquire by purchase, condemnation or construction, waterworks, gasworks, electric light works, street railways, telegraph and telephone systems, heating plants, ice or refrigeration plants, or any other plant system or public service institution, within or outside of the limits of such city, for the use of the city or its citizens, and for the purpose of paying therefor, in whole or in part, may issue public utilities bonds, which public utilities bonds shall not be included in the liabilities or indebtedness of the city limited by the prior provisions of this section; but the total amount of such public utilities bonds to be issued by such city shall not exceed twenty per centum of the value of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained as above specified. The principal of said public utilities bonds shall not constitute an obligation of the city enforcible out of the funds raised by taxation. Such city may also issue its bonds, other than public utilities bonds, for the payment, in whole or in part, for such public utilities, and such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall constitute a direct obligation of the city, but the total amount of such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall not exceed in the aggregate ten per centum of the taxable property therein, as hereinbefore provided, but such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall require the assent of two-thirds of all the legal votes cast on that proposition. The ordinance authorizing the purchase, condemnation or construction of such public service plant or system shall provide what portion, if any, of the cost thereof shall be paid by issue of public utilities bonds, and what portion, if any, shall be paid by issue of general bonds of the city, other than public utilities bonds. The principal and the interest of such public utilities bonds shall be paid out of the earnings or sale of the utilities plant or system for the acquisition of which said issue was made, but the city may thereafter provide, by ordinance, for the payment in any year of any part of the interest or principal of said bonds due in that year, out of the general revenue of that year raised by general taxation. Such city shall have power to execute its mortgage or mortgages on any such utility or any addition thereto, or extension thereof, to secure the payment of such public utilities bonds, and in case of default in the payment of such public utilities bonds, and the interest thereon or interest thereon, said bondholders, or their representatives, may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction, sitting in the county or city in which such city is located, and said court may, in its discretion, if said default continue, appoint a receiver to take charge of such property, and such receiver shall operate said property pending such proceeding in such court, and until a final decree of foreclosure in such proceeding, and for a period of one year thereafter, during which period the city may, upon payment to the bondholders of all indebtedness past due, and court costs, and receiver's obligations, retake said property, subject to its unmatured obligations. If said property is not thus retaken by the city in said period of redemption, said receiver shall deliver said property to such party, as the court in such action may order, and thereupon all liability of the city on said bonds shall cease and determine and its rights as owner of said utility or plant shall cease and determine, and thereafter said utility or plant shall be operated by the party named in said order of court, or his successors or assigns, in conformity with and subject to the provisions of the ordinance authorizing the acquisition or purchase or construction of said public utility or plant, and the issuance of bonds therefor; but such city shall not issue any such public utilities bonds without the assent of four-sevenths of the voters thereof, voting on that proposition, at an election to be held for that purpose, and such proposition may be submitted at a special election or at a general election, in either of which events if four-sevenths of all of the legal votes cast on such proposition are in favor of the issue of said bonds, the city shall have authority to issue the same. Such utility may be acquired by condemnation proceedings in the same manner that such city may acquire real estate for public purposes, or in such other manner as may be provided by law. Such city may be a vote of the people in the manner herein provided, take up any public utilities bonds issue its general bonds in lieu thereof, and may take up any general bonds issued on account of any public utility and issue public utilities bonds in lieu thereof, whenever there exists such debt-making power of the city as will authorize the issue of such new bonds, but no substitution shall be made without the consent of the holders of such bonds.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Permits majority of qualied voters of road districts to authorize special levy for road purposes of not to exceed fifty cents on the $100.00 valuation.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof requiring the county court, when authorized by the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, to make a special levy on the taxable property within such road district, in addition to the levies now authorized by law, of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, the proceeds of such levy to be used for road purposes within such district.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as section 23, article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, which said section shall read as follows:

Section 23. In addition to the taxes now authorized to be levied for county purposes, under and by virtue of section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, and in addition to the special levy for road and bridge purposes authorized by section 22 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, it shall be the duty of the county court of any county in this state, when authorized so to do by a majority of the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, voting thereon at an election held for such purpose to make a levy of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation on all property within such district, to be collected in the same manner as state and county taxes are collected, and placed to the credit of the road district authorizing such special levy. It shall be the duty of the county court, on petition of not less than ten qualified voters and taxpayers residing within any such road district, to submit the question of authorizing such special election to be held for that purpose, within twenty days after filing of such petition.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Amending section 11 of article 10 authorizing an increase of annual rates of taxation, and also permitting an increase for purpose of "repairing" public buildings.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to section 11, article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection the following constitutional amendment, to-wit: Section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri shall be amended so that as amended it shall read as follows:

Section 11, article 10. Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation; but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes the annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty million dollars or more, said rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes the annual rate on property in cities and towns having thirty thousand inhabitants or more shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants, or less, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For school purposes in districts composed of cities which have one hundred thousand inhabitants or more, the annual rate on property shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation, and in other districts forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation: Provided, the aforesaid annual rates may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns and in other districts to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are taxpayers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase, which increased rate, if voted, shall be levied annually thereafter until changed in like manner. For the purpose of erecting or repairing public buildings in counties, cities or school districts, the rate of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or school district, voting at such election, shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, According to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of the state, or of the United States; said restrictions as to rates shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing, or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness: Provided, that the city of St. Louis may levy for municipal purposes in addition to the municipal rate of taxation above provided, a rate not exceeding the rate which would be allowed for county purposes if said city were part of a county.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 6.

Authorizing General Assembly to contract a debt on behalf of the state and to issue bonds of not exceeding $60,000,000.00 for constructing hard surfaced roads.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to article 4, authorizing the general assembly to contract a debt or liability on behalf of the state and to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $60,000,000 for the purpose of building a system of roads within the state, and providing for the payment of such indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri, for adoption or refusal, an amendment to the Constitution of the state, adding to article 4 thereof, between section 44 and section 45, a new section to be known as section 44a, to read as follows:

Section 44a. In addition to the exceptions made and created in section 44, the general assembly shall have the power, from time to time, for the purpose of constructing hard surfaced public roads, in each county of the state, to contract or to authorize the contracting of a debt or liability on behalf of the state, and to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness thereof not exceeding, in the aggregate, sixty millions of dollars, such bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and maturing not later than thirty years from the date they bear. The said bonds and the interest that will accrue thereon shall be paid out of a fund to be provided by the levy and collection of a direct and annual tax upon all taxable property in the state. Any motor vehicle registration fees or license fees or taxes, authorized by law, except the property tax thereon, less the cost and expense of collection and the cost of maintaining any state highway department or commission, authorized by law, shall, after the issuance of such bonds, and so long as any bonds herein authorized are unpaid, be and stand appropriated without legislative action for and to the payment of the principal of said bonds, and shall be credited to a sinking fund to be provided for by law. It shall be the duty of the state auditor, annually, on or before the first day of July, to determine the rate of taxation necessary to raise the amount of money needed for that year to pay the principal and interest maturing in the next succeeding year, taking into consideration available funds, delinquencies and the cost of collection. The auditor shall annually certify the rate of taxation so determined to the clerk of the county court of each county and to the assessor or other officer in the city of St. Louis whose duty it may be to make up and certify the tax books wherein are extended the state taxes. It will be the duty of said clerk and the said assessor or other proper officer in the city of St. Louis to extend upon the tax books the taxes to be collected and certify the same to the collector of the revenue of their respective counties, and the city of St. Louis, who shall collect such taxes at the same time and in the same manner and by the same means as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for the collection of state and county taxes, and pay the same into the state treasury. The legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect this amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

Authorizing cities which contain not more than 30,000 inhabitants to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri a proposal to amend section 12a of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri relating to "certain cities being permitted to incur additional indebtedness for water, ice and light plants."

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Represenatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1920, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri concerning the rights of certain cities to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to-wit:

Section 1. That section 12a of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words and figures "nor less than two thousand (2000) inhabitants," in the second line of said section 12a of article 10, and be further amended by striking out the words and figures, "five (5)" in line 6 of said section 12a of article 10, and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures, "ten (10)," and that said section 12a of article 10 aforesaid be further amended by inserting between the words "waterworks" and "electric," in the 8th line of said section 12a of article 10, aforesaid, the words "ice plants," so that said section 12a of article 10, aforesaid, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section 12a. Any city in this state, containing not more than thirty thousand inhabitants, may, with the assent of two-thirds (⅔) of the voters thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, be allowed to become indebted in a larger amount than specified in section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, not exceeding an additional ten (10) per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, for the purpose of purchasing or constructing waterworks, ice plant, electric or other light plants, to be owned exclusively by the city so purchasing or constructing the same: Provided, that any such city incurring any such indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide for, and before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness shall provide for the collection of an annual tax, in addition to the other taxes provided for by this Constitution, sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof within twenty (20) years from the time of contracting the same, any provision in this Constitution to the contray notwithstanding.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 8.

Requiring General Assembly to levy annual tax not less than one-half cent nor more than three cents on $100.00 valuation for pensioning deserving blind.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.—AN ACT providing for the amendment of section 47, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, requiring the general assembly to cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind and providing for the disposition of any surplus in said fund.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state, for adoption, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri:

Section 1. That article 4, section 47, be and the same is hereby amended by adding after the words "Provided further, that nothing in this Constitution contained shall be construed as prohibiting the general assembly from granting, or authorizing the granting of pensions to the deserving blind, as may be provided and regulated by law," as the same occurs in lines fifteen and sixteen of said section, the following words, "Provided further, that the general assembly of the state of Missouri shall cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind. If any balance shall exist in such fund after the deserving blind have been pensioned, then the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the support of the commission for the blind. And if there shall be a balance in said fund after the blind have been pensioned and the commission for the blind has received adequate support, then the same shall be transferred to the public school fund. Said tax shall be levied and collected annually in the same manner as other state taxes are levied and collected, and such fund shall be subject to appropriation for above purposes by the general assembly.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 9.

Providing for a bond issue of $1,000,000.00 for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION providing for the amendment of section 44, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, relating to the contracting of a liability in behalf of the state of Missouri, in the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000), by an issue of bonds for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

The general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri for adoption, the following amendment to section 44, article 4 of the state Constitution, entitled "General assembly not to contract debts except as herein"—providing for the contracting and repayment in the manner hereinafter provided of a debt of one million dollars, for the purpose of providing a revolving fund for the use of the soldier settlement board or department, which, with its accrued earning, shall revert at the completion of the soldier settlement contracts to the general revenue funds of the state:

Section 1. That section 44, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, entitled "General assembly not to contract debts except as herein"—be amended by the addition of the following provisions which shall be appended thereto, and shall be known as subdivision fourth of section 44, article 4 of the Constitution. Subdivision fourth, section 44, article 4 of the state Constitution—The object of this amendment is, in recognition of military service, to provide employment and rurel homes for soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who have served with the armed forces of the United States in the European war or other wars of the United States, including former American citizens who served in allied armies against the central powers and have been repatriated, and who have been honorably discharged, hereafter referred to as "soldiers," and to accomplish such purpose by co-operation with the agencies of the United States engaged in work of a similar character. To provide the necessary funds for the state of Missouri to co-operate with the agencies of the United States, the contracting of the liability of the state of Missouri by the issuance of its bonds in an aggregate sum, not to exceed one million dollars, is hereby authorized and directed, said bonds to be in the denomination of one thousand or five hundred dollars each, or of both denominations (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine) and be payable thirteen years from the issuance thereof; shall be payable to bearer in lawful money of the United States, and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed four and one-half per centum a year (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine), payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and to that end suitable coupons shall be attached to each bond for the payment of said interest; each coupon shall have a facsimile of the signature of the state treasurer engraved thereon. Said bonds shall be redeemable at the option of the state after eight years from date; shall be signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of the state, with the great seal of the state attached; and shall be registered by the state auditor to which he shall certify on each bond, and authenticate such registration by his signature and his official seal attached; said bonds, when so prepared and executed, under the supervision of the state board of fund commissioners, shall be sold to the best advantage by said board, but for not less than par. The proceeds of said sales or sale shall constitute a fund to be designated as the soldiers' settlement fund, and shall be used exclusively as a revolving fund by the soldier settlement board or department for such a period of time as it may designate, and for such projects as are approved by the governor, and requisitions upon the soldiers' settlement fund shall bear the governor's approval, after which, this fund with its accrued earnings, shall be returned to the general revenue fund of the state. Contract or contracts for expenditures or loans to carry out the purpose of this act in excess of said one million dollars, with interest collected thereon, shall, to the amount of said excess, be illegal and void and forever nonpayable.

Section 2. That the general assembly shall, and does hereby levy an annual tax of one cent on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state for the payment of the accruing interest on the said bonds, and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment thereof, said taxes, beginning with the year 1920, to be levied and collected annually as in case of other state taxes in this state, until said bonds are fully paid.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 10.

Increasing the number of supreme court judges to nine and dividing the court into three divisions, each to consist of three judges.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, concerning the judicial department.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri as follows, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday, next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, concerning the judicial department, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. The supreme court shall consist of nine judges, and, after the first Monday in January, 1921, shall be divided into three divisions, as follows: One division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number one; one division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number two; one division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number three. The divisions shall sit separately for the hearing and disposition of causes and matters pertaining thereto, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction of all matters and causes in the supreme court, except that division number two shall have exclusive cognizance of all criminal cases pending in said court: Provided, that a cause therein may be transferred to the court en banc as provided in section four of the amendment of 1890. The division of business of which said divisions have concurrent jurisdiction shall be made as the supreme court may determine. A majority of the judges of a division shall constitute a quorum thereof, and all orders, judgments and decrees of either division, as to causes and matters pending before it, shall have the force and effect of those of the court.

Section 2. Upon the adoption of this amendment, the governor shall appoint two additional judges of the supreme court, who shall hold their office until the first Monday in January, 1923, and at the general election in the year 1922 their successors shall be elected, who shall hold their office for the term of ten years. The court shall elect its chief justice and each division a presiding judge therof.

Section 3. All provisions of the Constitution of this state, and all laws of this state which are inconsistent with this amendment, shall, so far as inconsistent, upon its adoption, be forever rescinded and to no effect.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 11.

Directing the Legislature to enact a law enabling qualified electors of this state absent from the state on account of military service to vote.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution of said state concerning "Soldier vote."

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That section 11 of article 8 of the Constitution of Missouri, reading as follows: "No officer, soldier, or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state," is hereby repealed.

Section 2. That in lieu of section 11, article 8 of the Constitution of Missouri, hereby repealed, there is enacted the following new section to be known as section 11, article 8, viz: The legislature shall, by general law, make provision enabling qualified electors of this state, absent from the state on account of military service, to vote at general and special elections.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

Increasing the number of St. Louis court of appeals judges to six and dividing the courts into two divisions, each to consist of three judges.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof concerning the judicial department.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

At the general election to be held in the state of Missouri on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. The St. Louis court of appeals shall consist of six judges, who shall sit either in divisions or en banc, as may be ordered by the court. After the first day of January, in the year 1921, the court shall be divided into two divisions, each to be composed of three judges, and designated as divisions one and two. Each judge shall be assigned by the court en banc to the division to which he is to constitute a part, in such manner and for such time as the court may determine, and the court en banc may change such assignments at any time it may deem proper so to do. The divisions shall sit separately for the hearing and determination of causes and matters pertaining thereto, and each shall have jurisdiction of all causes and matters in the St. Louis court of appeals; provided, that any cause may by the court be assigned to the court en banc in the first instance, and any cause may be transferred from any division to the court en banc as provided in section 3 hereof. The division of the business, and the assignment of causes of which said divisions have concurrent jurisdiction, shall be made as the court en banc may determine. A majority of the judges of a division shall constitute a quorum thereof, and all orders, judgments and decrees of either division as to causes or matters pending before it shall have the force and effect of those of the court.

Section 2. Upon the adoption of this amendment, the governor shall appoint three additional judges of the St. Louis court of appeals, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall hold their offices until the first day of January, in the year 1923, and at the general election held in the year 1922 their successors shall be elected, who shall hold their offices for the following period, to-wit: The one receiving the highest number of votes for a term of ten years from the first day of January, 1923, the one receiving the next highest number of votes for a term of six years from said date, and the one receiving the next highest number of votes for a term of two years from said date. Thereafter all of the judges of the St. Louis court of appeals shall, upon the expiration of their respective terms, be elected for a term of twelve years, except when elected to fill an unexpired term, when the term shall expire as otherwise provided by the Constitution.

Section 3. The St. Louis court of appeals shall assign to the court en banc, and to each division the causes and matters to be heard by it, of which assignment due public notice shall be given, by mailing a copy of the docket to each attorney of record having a cause pending therein; and all laws relating to the procedure of said court, as well as the rules of the court, shall apply to each division so far as applicable thereto. When a judge of a division of said court shall dissent from an opinion therein, the cause, at his request, or on the application of the losing party, shall be transferred to the court en banc for its decision; and any cause may be transferred from a division to the court en banc whenever the division in which it is pending, or the court en banc, shall so order.

Section 4. The judge of each of the courts of appeal in this state, or of any division thereof, oldest in commission shall be the presiding judge of such court or division; provided, that if there be upon the court, or any division thereof, judges holding commissions of the same

date, then the court, or the judges of such division, as the case may be, shall select a presiding judge from the judges thereof holding such commissions.

Section 5. In the event of the unavoidable absence or disqualification of any judge or judges of the St. Louis court of appeals, one or more circuit judges, as designated by the court, or a division thereof, shall be competent to sit in such court or division, for such time as the court or such division may by order direct. No circuit judge before whom a cause may have been heard or tried shall sit upon a hearing of the same in said court of appeals. If, in any case, said court sitting en banc, shall be evenly divided, any judge of another of the courts of appeal, or a circuit judge, or a lawyer possessing the qualifications of a judge of a court of appears, when designated by the court en banc, may sit in such cause as a special judge with, and be a member of the court en banc, in the determination of said cause.

Section 6. This amendment shall be self-enforcing and shall become operative from and after its adoption by the people, and it shall repeal all constitutional provisions and laws inconsistent therewith.

PROPOSITION NO. 13.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

House bill No. 335, enacted by fiftieth General Assembly. Prohibiting manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from this state, except under certain conditions; providing for search of intoxicating liquors unlawfully sold; declaring certain buildings or certain places used in unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquors nuisances and giving right of abatement; giving persons injured by intoxicated persons right of action against illegal liquor sellers; regulating those who manufacture, sell or prescribe for ethyl alcohol or wine; defining intoxicating liquor and other words; providing for enforcement of said act and prescribing penalties for violation of same.

AN ACT prohibiting the manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from the state of Missouri, except for certain purposes and under certain regulations; providing for search and seizure of intoxicating liquors unlawfully manufactured or sold; declaring certain buildings, structures and things used in the unlawful manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be nuisances and giving the right of abatement; establishing the right of action in damage for injuries by intoxicated persons against illegal liquor sellers; prescribing additional duties for prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs and other law-enforcing officers; requiring permits for manufacturers, sellers or physicians who manufacture, sell or write prescriptions for ethyl alcohol or wine and providing for the revocation of same; defining intoxicating liquors and other words and phrases; making employes and agents responsible for violation of this act by a corporation; declaring intoxicating liquors illegally manufactured or sold to be contraband; fixing venue of cases under the act; and with penalties for violation; and providing when same shall be in force and effect.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation, his, its or their agents or employes, to manufacture, sell, give away or transport intoxicating liquors witin, import the same into, or export the same from the state of Missouri for beverage purposes, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to prevent the manufacture, importation, exportation, or sale of denatured alcohol, or of cider for the purpose of making vinegar or non-intoxicating cider, or of denatured rum for use only in the industrial and mechanical arts, or of methyl alcohol, or of ethyl alcohol in non-potable toilet, medicinal, antiseptic, culinary, or other non-beverage preparations, or of ethyl alcohol for scientific, pharmaceutical, mechanical, or industrial purposes, or to prevent the sale of ethyl alcohol or wine by pharmacists or druggists as provided herein for medicinal or sacramental purposes.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine within the state of Missouri for non-beverage purposes without a permit therefor as herein provided. All persons, firms or corporations desiring to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine shall file with the clerk of the county court of the county, in which such persons, firm or corporation resides or has his place of business, an application for a permit to manufacture or sell, (as the case may be) ethyl alcohol or wine, at least ten (10) days before the hearing thereon. Said application shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney-general of Missouri. The said clerk of the county court shall present said application to the county court of said county at its next regular term and if the judges of said court are satisfied that the allegations of the application are true, that the applicant is twenty-one (21) years of age and not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and that the applicant is of good moral character and law-abiding, the said court may issue a permit to such applicant to manufacture or sell (as the case may be) ethyl alcohol or wine for a period of one year unless revoked or suspended as herein provided. Said permit shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney-general of Missouri. Applicants shall pay to the county clerk for permits issued as above set out, the following fees, to-wit: For each manufacturing permit the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00); for each selling permit the sum of ten dollars ($10.00). All fees collected by the county clerk under this section shall be paid over monthly to the county treasurer. All holders of permits granted as herein provided, shall, on or before the 5th day of each month, for the calendar month preceding, file a statement, verified by the oath of such permit holder, with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such permit holder is engaged in business, showing the amount and kinds of intoxicating liquors manufactured or received during said month with names and addresses of the persons, firms or corporations from whom received, and the amount and kind of intoxicating liquors sold or otherwise used or disposed of during said month with the names and addresses of the persons, firms or corporations to whom sold or delivered, and the amount and kind of intoxicating liquor on hand at the end of said month.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation in the state of Missouri, holding a permit to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine under this act, to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of ethyl alcohol or wine except on a written application, dated and signed, of an individual or an authorized agent of a firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of non-potable toilet, medicinal, antiseptic, culinary, or other non-beverage preparations, or of the owner or manager of a hospital, museum, laboratory, industrial or educational institutional using ethyl alcohol or wine for scientific, pharamceutical, mechanical, industrial or other non-beverage purposes, or of a regularly registered and practicing dentist, physician or veterinarian using ethyl alcohol or wine for non-beverage purposes in the practice of his profession; or of a minister, priest, clergyman or authorized officer having charge of a church using wine for sacramental purposes; provided, that any druggist, pharmacist, or proprietor of a drug store, holding a permit to sell ethyl alcohol or wine under this act, may sell or give away ethyl alcohol or wine on a written prescription, dated and signed, first had and obtained from some regularly registered and practicing physician, and then only when such physician shall state in such prescription the name of the person for whom the same is prescribed, and that such ethyl alcohol or wine is prescribed as a necessary remedy; provided further, that each permit holder selling or giving away or otherwise disposing of ethyl alcohol or wine under this section shall attach a copy of each application and prescription received during each month to the monthly report required to be filed with the clerk of the county court under the provisions of section 3 of this act. Any permit holder who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or any person who shall make a false statement in an application for ethyl alcohol or wine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any physician, or pretended physician, in the state of Missouri, to make or issue any prescription to any person for ethyl alcohol or wine in any quantity, or for any compound of which such liquors shall form a part without a permit therefor secured as herein provided. All physicians desiring to write prescriptions for ethyl alcohol or wine for medicinal purposes shall file an application for a permit to do so with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such physician practices his profession. Said application shall be in such form as the attorney-general of Missouri may prescribe and permits may be granted by the judges of the county court upon the same terms and under the same rules and conditions as they are authorized to grant permits to manufacture and sell ethyl alcohol or wine by this act. Applicants shall pay the county clerk for each permit issued as above set out, the sum of two dollars ($2.00). All fees collected by the said county clerk under this section shall be paid over monthly to the county treasurer. It shall be unlawful for any physician, holding a permit as herein provided, to make or issue a prescription for ethyl alcohol or wine to any persons without a careful physical examination of the person for whom the ethyl alcohol or wine is prescribed; or to issue such prescriptions for such liquors to a person whom he has reason to believe will use such liquors for beverage purposes; or to issue such a prescription for such liquors without the name of the person for whom such liquors are prescribed written thereon together with the name of the disease or malady for which such liquor is prescribed.

Section 6. Every wife, husband, child, parent, guardian, or other person in the state of Missouri, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support or otherwise by any intoxicated person by reason of the selling of intoxicating liquors in violation of the provisions of this act, shall have the right of action in his or her name against any person, firm of corporation who shall, by such illegal selling of such liquors, have caused or contributed to the intoxication of said person or persons, or who have caused or contributed to any such injury; and in any action given by this section the plaintiff shall have the right to recover actual and exemplary damages. In case of the death of either party, the action or right of action given by this section shall survive to and against his or her executor or administrator; and in every action by husband, wife, parent, child, the general reputation of the relation of husband, wife, parent, child, shall be prima facie evidence of such relation and the amount so recovered by either wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property. Such damages, together with the costs of suit, shall be recoverable in an action before any court of competent jurisdiction in this state; and in any case where parents shall be entitled to such damages, either the father or mother may sue alone therefor, but recovery by one of such parents shall be a bar to any suit brought by the other for such damages; and in any case where two or more children may be entitled to such damages, only one suit therefor may be brought and the separate claims for damages may be united under separate counts in the one action.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation who shall in the state of Missouri establish, erect, maintain, continue or use any building, structure or place, whether stationary or movable, for the purposes of manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors unlawfully is guilty of maintaining or keeping a nuisance; and the building, structure or place, or the ground itself, in or upon which unlawful manufacture or sale or keeping with intent to unlawfully sell such intoxicating liquors, is carried on or is continued or exists; and the furniture, vessels, fixtures, and contents, are also declared a nuisance. The attorney-general or prosecuting attorney of the county in this state where such a nuisance, as defined in this section, exists, or is kept or maintained, may prosecute a suit in equity to abate and perpetually enjoin the same. All persons, whether agents or employes or officers of corporations, or agents or employes of individuals aiding or abetting in the commission of the offense, may be made parties defendant in such action. The circuit courts of this state are hereby authorized and empowered to try and determine causes arising under this section and such courts shall have the power to enforce injunctions under this section by such measures and means as are now provided or may be provided for the enforcement of injunctions in this state.

Section 8. If the attorney-general or prosecuting attorney of any county in this state shall file a statement verified by oath with the clerk of the circuit court, or other court having criminal jurisdiction in the county, that he verily believes that in some building or structure, to be designated in said statement, in the said county, intoxicating liquors are being manufactured or sold contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of said county to enter said building or structure by force, if necessary, and remove therefrom any intoxicating liquors which he may find therein, and hold such liquors until all prosecutions for violating the provisions of this act by any person in said building are ended and determined. Any intoxicating liquors found in any such building and taken under the provisions of this section and not returned to the owner as herein set out shall be liable for all fines and costs assessed against any person convicted for manufacturing or selling such liquor at said place contrary to the terms of this act, and such sheriffs shall dispose of said liquors, in some legal manner, and apply the proceeds thereof, if any, to the payment of such fines and costs. No warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling occupied as such unless some part of it is used as a store or shop, hotel or boarding house, or for any other purpose than a private residence, or unless such residence is a place of public resort.

Section 9. In case the existence of any place where intoxicating liquors are manufactured or sold in violation of law is disclosed in any criminal proceedings, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to proceed promptly to enforce the provisions of this act against such place as a nuisance. In any affidavit, information or indictment for the violation of this act, separate offenses may be united in separate counts and the defendant may be tried on all of the separate offenses at one trial and the cumulative penalty for each offense may be imposed by the courts. It shall not be necessary in any affidavit, information or indictment to give the name of the purchaser or to include any defensive negative averments, but it shall be sufficient to state that the act complained of was then and there prohibited and unlawful. Whenever any prosecuting attorney shall be unable or shall neglect, fail or refuse to enforce any of the provisions of this act, or for any reason whatsoever, the provisions of this act shall not be enforced in any county in this state it shall be the duty of the attorney-general of the state to enforce the same in such county, and for that purpose, he may appoint as many assistants as he shall deem necessary, and he and his assistants shall be authorized to sign, verify and file all such complaints, affidavits, petitions, informations, indictments and papers as the prosecuting attorney is authorized to sign, verify or file, and to do and perform any act that the prosecuting attorney might lawfully do or perform.

Section 10. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals and chiefs of police and policemen of cities, towns and villages of this state, constables and all other police officers, are hereby authorized and directed to apprehend and arrest any person or persons found violating any of the provisions of this act; and to immediately file the necessary complaint for such violation before the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such violation of the law occurs. If any sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal or chief of police or policeman, constable, or other police officer, shall fail, refuse or neglect to discharge any duty imposed upon him by this act, such offending officer shall be removed from office in the manner now provided by law.

Section 11. If at any time there shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which a permit holder under this act is authorized to manufacture, sell, or write prescriptions for intoxicating liquors, a petition, signed by five (5) citizens or the prosecuting attorney of said county, setting forth that any such permit holder is not, in good faith, obeying the provisions of this act, or has been convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, or that such permit holder is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and requesting that the permit possessed by such permit holder to manufacture, sell or to write prescriptions for intoxicating liquors (as the case may be) be revoked, the judge of the said circuit court shall order the said clerk of the circuit court to immediately issue a citation to such permit holder to appear before the said judge at the court house of said county on the first day of the next regular term of said circuit court after the date of such order, at which time said petition shall be heard and determined. If it is found that such permit holder is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, or had failed or neglected to file the monthly statements required by this act, or is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, then the said judge of the circuit court shall either suspend such permit for a definite period of time or shall revoke the same and render judgment for the costs of the proceeding against the permit holder; and if such permit holder shall have his permit revoked for a second time, such revocation shall act as a bar against the issuance of any other or further permit in the state of Missouri. In the event the permit holder shall be found innocent of the charges set out in any petition filed by citizens under this section, judgment for costs of the proceeding shall be rendered against such citizens. The judge of the circuit court shall have power to subpoena witnesses and require the attendance of such witnesses in the determination of any such procedure under this section the same as in civil cases in his jurisdiction.

Section 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to advertise intoxicating liquors in any manner in the state of Missouri: Provided, however, that manufacturers holding permits under this act may send price lists giving the prices and other information pertaining to ethyl alcohol and wines to holders of permits authorized to sell same.

Section 13. If any firm, corporation or association, shall violate any of the provisions of this act, any officer, agent, member or employe thereof, acting for it in any such unlawful manner or authorizing such unlawful act to be done, shall be personally guilty of such violation, the same as though such officer, agent, member or employe himself had committed the offense, and shall be subject to all fines, penalties and imprisonment therefor.

Section 14. All intoxicating liquors unlawfully manufactured, sold or transported are contraband and they and the containers thereof shall be forthwith sold as provided in section 8 of this act or destroyed whenever the proper judge or court shall hold such liquors to have been manufactured, sold or transported in violation of the law. No officer or person who destroys contraband liquor shall be liable for any damages for such an act.

Section 15. The phrases, "intoxicating liquor," or "intoxicating liquors," whenever used in this act, shall be construed to mean and include any distilled, malt, spirituous, vinous, fermented or alcoholic liquor, all alcoholic liquids whether proprietary, patented or not, which contain one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume and which are potable or capable of being used as a beverage: Provided, however, that when the above mentioned phrases, "intoxicating liquor," or "intoxicating liquors," are hereafter defined in the laws of the United States, then such definition by congress shall supercede and take the place of the definition of said phrases in this section and shall apply to the provisions of this act and with the same force and effect as if the same were written herein.

Section 16. The phrase, "clerk of the circuit court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the clerks of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein a separate criminal court, and the clerk of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such clerks shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "clerk of the circuit court," in their respective counties, or city. The phrase "judge of the circuit court", shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the judges of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the judges of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such judges shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "judge of the circuit court" in their respective counties or city. The phrase "prosecuting attorney" shall be held to mean and include, for the purpose of this act, the prosecuting attorneys of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the prosecuting attorney of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such prosecuting attorneys shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "prosecuting attorney" in their respective counties or city. The word "county" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the city of St. Louis. The phrase, "clerk of county court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the clerk of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The phrase, "county court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The phrase "circuit court" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The circuit courts of this state, not having a separate criminal court therein, and the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the St. Louis court of criminal corrections, shall have jurisdiction in all cases, either civil or criminal, which may arise in their respective circuits or districts under the provisions of this act.

Section 17. Any person convicted of any violation of the provisions of this act shall, for the first conviction, be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for the second and each subsequent conviction, such person shall be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than three hundred dollars ($300.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than three (3) months nor more than one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The attorney-general or prosecuting attorney shall, in preparing complaints, informations or indictments for a second or any subsequent violations of the provisions of this act, allege such previous convictions therein.

Section 18. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after 12:01 a. m. on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1920, when the 18th amendment to the Federal Constitution shall become and be declared in full force and effect, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

PROPOSITION NO. 14.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Committee substitute for Senate bill No. 389, enacted by the Fiftieth General Assembly, the purpose of which is to provide for a system of workmen s compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, compulsory as to the state and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; defining the rights, duties and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; creating a workmen's compensation commission, defining its powers and duties and prescribing the rules and regulations relating to the enforcement and carrying out of said act.

AN ACT to provide a system of workmen's compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, and compulsory as to the state, its counties, municipal corporations and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; prescribing the manner of election and the effect thereof; defining the rights and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; prescribing the powers and duties of the commission and the courts in connection therewith; regulating the charges for medical aid, burial expenses and attorney's fees; prescribing the rights, duties and liabilities of the employer's insurer and regulating insurance rates, reserves and policies; regulating the rights of dependents, making certain minors of full age; providing for the giving and serving of notices thereunder; prescribing the manner of precedure and the limitation on proceedings thereunder; providing the means of enforcing awards and the manner and extent to which the same may be reviewed by the courts; creating the Missouri workmen's compensation commission to administer the act and prescribing its powers and duties; providing for the insurance of the liability of an employer for injury or death of his employes, by insurance carriers authorized to transact this class of insurance in the state or by self-insurance; providing a tax on insurance premiums to defray the expense of administering the act; repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith; prescribing penalties for violations of certain of its provisions and fixing the time when certain of its provisions shall take effect; with an emergency clause.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the workmen's compensation act.

Section 2. Every employer and every employe, except as in this act otherwise provided, shall be conclusively presumed to have accepted all of the provisions of this act and respectively to furnish and accept compensation as herein provided, unless prior to the accident he shall have filed with the commission a written notice that he elects to reject this act. The presumption of election shall be re-established by filing with the commission a written notice withdrawing the rejection. All such notices shall take effect on the day of their receipt by the commission. They may be sent by mail and the commission shall immediately acknowledge receipt thereof. The notice given by the employe shall take effect upon all employments at which he may then or thereafter be employed until the rejection is withdrawn, and on application the commission shall inform any employer thereof. The employe shall also immediately inform his employer of all such notices, and the same shall not operate as to any employer until the employe informs him therof in writing. The commission shall also furnish to each employer rejecting the act a notice thereof, which the employer shall keep posted in a conspicuous place on his premises where it can be seen by his employes.

Section 3. If both employer and employe have elected to accept the provisions of this act, the employer shall be liable, irrespective of negligence, to furnish compensation under the provisions of this act for personal injury or death of the employe by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and shall be released from all other liability therefor whatsoever, whether to the employe or any other person. The rights and remedies herein granted to an employe shall exclude all other rights and remedies of such employe, her husband, wife, parents, personal representatives, dependents, heirs, or next kin, at common law or otherwise, on account of such injury or death. Nor shall compensation be allowed for an injury or death due to the employe's or another's willful misconduct including intentional self-inflicted injury intoxication, and willful failure or refusal to use a safety appliance or perform a duty required by statute, or failure to obey any reasonable rule adopted by the employer for the safety of the employe, as to all of which the burden of proof shall rest upon the employer.

Section 4. If the employer has elected not to accept the provisions of this act, in any action to recover damages for personal injury or death of his employe in the course of his employment it shall not be a defense that the same was caused by the negligence of a fellow employe, or that the employe has assumed the risk of the injury or death or that the same was caused in any degree by the negligence of the employe. Such defense shall not be allowed in such action whether or not the employe accepted this act, nor shall they be allowed in any proceeding for compensation under this act such defenses shall be allowed to an employer who has elected to accept this act.

Section 5. Sections two, three and four of this act shall not apply to employments of farm labor and domestic servants, including family chauffeurs. The said sections shall not apply to employments which are but casual and not incidental to the operation of the usual business of the employer, or to employments in which articles and materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, repaired or adapted for sale in the home of the employe or on premises not under the control or management of the employer. If the employer has less than five employes regularly employed in his business the said sections shall not apply to such employment unless such employes and their employers voluntarily elect in the manner herein sepecified to be bound by this act. Any employer in this section exempted from the operation of sections two, three and four of this act, may bring himself within the provisons of the act by filing with the commission notice of his election to accept the same, and any employe thereafter entering the service of such employer, and any employe remaining in such service thirty days after such election, shall be conclusively presumed to have elected to accept this act unless he shall have filed with the commission and his employer a written notice that he elects to reject the same.

Section 6. The word "employer" as used in this act shall be construed to mean

(a) Every person, partnership, association, corporation, trustee, receiver, and every other person, including any person or corporation operating a railroad, and any public service corporation, using the service of another for pay, and

(b) The state and every county, municipal corporation, township, school, road, drainage, swamp and levee district, school board, board of education, regents, curators, managers, or control, commission, board and every other political subdivision, corporation or quasi-corporation thereof, all of which public employers are hereby made liable to furnish compensation under the provisions of this act for personal injury or death of their employes by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, without the right of such public employers to elect to reject the provisions of this act, but such liability shall not exist if the employe elects to reject this act.

(c) Any reference to the employer shall also include his insurer.

Section 7. (a) The word "employe" as used in this act shall be construed to mean every person in the service of any employer as defined in this act, under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, but shall not include persons whose average annual earnings exceed three thousand dollars, nor officials of political subdivisions. Any reference to any employe who has been injured, shall, when the employe is dead, also include his personal representatives, dependents, and other persons to whom compensation may be payable. The word employe shall also include all minor employes, and all such minor employes are hereby made of full age for all purposes under, in connection with or arising out of this act.

(b) The word "accident" as used in this act shall, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context, be construed to mean an unexpected or unforseen event happening suddenly and violently, with or without human fault and producing at the time objective symptoms of an injury. The terms "injury" and "personal injuries" shall mean only violence to the physical structure of the body and such disease or infection as naturally results therefrom. The said terms shall in no case be construed to include occupational disease in any form, or any contagious or infectious disease contracted during the course of employment, or death due to natural causes but occurring while the workman is at work. "Death" when mentioned as a basis for the right to compensations means only death resulting from such violence and its resultant effects occurring within three hundred and fifty weeks after the accident.

(c) Without otherwise affecting either the meaning or interpretation of the abridged clause, "personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment," it is hereby declared not to cover workmen except while engaged in, on or about the premises where their duties are being performed, or where their services requires their presence as a part of such services at the time of the injury, and during the hours of service as such workmen.

Section 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed as amending or repealing any statute or ordinance relating to associations or funds for the relief, pensioning, retirement, or other benefit of firemen, policemen, or other public employes, their widows, children or dependents, or as in any manner interfering with such associations, funds or benefits, now or hereafter established, but any such public employe, his widow, children or dependents, who shall receive compensation under this act shall have deducted from any benefit otherwise payable by any pension or other benefit fund to which the municipal corporation or other public employer contributes, a part of such benefit proportionate to the amount then being contributed to such fund by such employer, which deductions shall be made only during the compensation period. Nor shall anything in this act be construed as interfering with the right of any public employe to draw full wages, or collect and retain his full fees, so long as he holds his office, appointment or employment, but the period during which the same are received after the injury shall be deducted from the period of compensation payments due hereunder.

Section 9. In case any employe for whose injury or death compensation is payable under this act shall, at the time of the injury, be employed and paid jointly by two or more employers subject to this act, such employers shall contribute the payment of such compensation in the proportion of their several wage liability to such employe. If one or more but not all of such employers should be subject to this act, and otherwise subject to liability for compensation hereunder, then the liability of the entire compensation which their proportionate wage liability bears to the entire wages of the employe: Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent any arrangement between such employers for a different distribution, as between themselves, of the ultimate burden of such compensation.

Section 10. (a) Any person who has work done under contract on or about his premises which is an operation of the usual business which he there carries on, shall be deemed an employer and shall be liable under this act to such contractor, his subcontracts, and their employes, when injured or killed on or about the premises of the employer while doing work which is in the usual course of his business.

(b) The provisions of this section shall apply to the relationships of landlord and tenant, and lessor or lessee, when created for the fraudulent purpose of avoiding liability, but not otherwise. In such cases the landlord or lessor shall be deemed the employer of the employes of the tenant or lessee.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the owner of premises upon which improvements are being erected, demolished, altered or repaired by an independent contractor, but such independent contractor shall be deemed to be the employer of the employes of his subcontractors and their subcontractors when employed on or about the premises where the principal contractor is doing work.

(d) In all cases mentioned in the preceding subsections, the immediate contractor or subcontractor shall be liable as an employer of the employes of his subcontractors. All persons so liable may be made parties to the proceedings on the application of any party. The liability of the immediate employer shall be primary, and that of the others secondary in their order, and any compensation paid by those secondarily liable may be recovered from those primarily liable, with attorney's fees and expenses of the suit. Such recovery may be had on motion in the original proceedings.

(e) No such employer shall be liable as in this section provided, if the employe was insured by his immediate or any intermediate employer.

Section 11. If a third person not in the same employ is also liable, the employe may elect to hold either the employer or the third person. Election to hold the third person shall release the employer. Election to hold the employer shall operate as an assignment of the cause of action against the third person which the employer or his insurer may enforce in his own name or that of the employe, and in such actions recovery may be had of the amount of compensation awarded, with the reasonable expense of the suit, including attorney's fees. Election to hold the employer shall not be deemed to have been made until a claim for compensation is filed with the commission.

Section 12. (a) This act shall apply to all cases within its provisions, except those exclusively covered by any federal law.

(b) This act shall apply to all injuries received in this state, regardless of where the contract of employment was made, and also to all injuries received outside of this state under contract of employment made in this state, unless the contract of employment in any such case shall otherwise provide.

Section 13. (a) In addition to all other compensation, the employe shall receive such medical, surgical and hospital treatment, including nursing, ambulance and medicines as may reasonably be required for the first eight weeks after the injury or disability, to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury, and not exceeding the amount of two hundred dollars. If the employe desires, he shall have the right to select his own physician, surgeon or other such requirement at his own expense. Where such requirements are furnished by a public hospital or other institution, payment therefor shall be made to the proper authorities.

(b) If it be shown to the commission that such requirements are being furnished in such manner that there is reasonable ground for believing that the life, health, or recovery of the employe is endangered thereby, the commission may order a change in the physician, surgeon, hospital or other requirement.

(c) All fees and charges under this section shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the commission, and shall be limited to such as are fair and reasonable for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living. The commission shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to such charges.

(d) No compensation shall be payable for the death or disability of an employe, if and in so far as the same may be caused, continued or aggravated by an unreasonable refusal to submit to any medical or surgical treatment or operation, the risk of which is, in the opinion of the commission, inconsiderable in view of the seriousness of the injury. If the employe dies as a result of an operation made necessary by the injury, such death shall be deemed to be caused by the injury.

(e) The testimony of any physician who treated the employe shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act.

(f) Every hospital or other person furnishing the employe with medical aid shall permit its records to be copied by and shall furnish full information to the commission, the employer, the employe or his dependents and any other party to any proceedings for compensation under this act, and certified copies of such records shall be admissible in evidence in any such proceedings.

Section 14. (a) Except as provided in section 13, no compensation shall be payable for the first seven days or less of disability unless the disability shall last longer than six weeks.

(b) Compensation shall be payable as the wages were paid prior to the injury or at least once every two weeks. Each installment shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date when due until paid. Compensation shall be payable on the basis of 66⅔ per cent of the average earnings of the employe computed in accordance with the rules given in section 22 of this act.

(c) The employer shall be entitled to credit for wages paid the employe after the injury, and for any sum paid to or for the employe or his dependents on account of the injury except for liability under section 13.

Section 15. For temporary total disability the employer shall pay compensation for not more than four hundred weeks during the continuance of such disability, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars a week, with full wages if his average earnings amount to less than six dollars a week.

Section 16. For temporary partial disability compensation shall be paid during such disability but not for more than two hundred weeks, and shall be 66⅔ per cent of the difference between the average earnings prior to the accident and the amount which the employe, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, will be able to earn during the disability, to be determined in view of the nature and extent of the injury and the ability of the employe to compete in an open labor market, not to exceed, however, twelve dollars per week.

Section 17. (a) For permanent partial diability, in addition to all other compensation, the employer shall pay to the employe 66⅔ per cent of his average earnings as computed in accordance with section 22, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars per wek, for the period hereinafter provided:

	Nature of Injury.	Weeks.
1	Loss of major arm at shoulder...	220
2	Loss of minor arm at shoulder...	200
3	Loss of major arm between shoulder and elbow.....	210
4	Loss of minor arm between shoulder and elbow	190
5	Loss of major arm at elbow joint.	200
6	Loss of minor arm at elbow joint.	180
7	Loss of major arm between elbow and wrist	190
8	Loss of minor arm between elbow and wrist	170
9	Loss of major hand at the wrist joint	165
10	Loss of minor hand at the wrist joint	150
11	Loss of thumb of major hand at proximal joint	55
12	Loss of thumb of minor hand at proximal joint	50
13	Loss of thumb of major hand at distal joint	40
14	Loss of thumb of minor hand at distal joint	30
15	Loss of index finger at proximal joint, major hand	40
16	Loss of index finger at proximal joint, minor hand.....	36
17	Loss of index finger at second joint, major hand.....	32
18	Loss of index finger at second joint, minor hand.....	28
19	Loss of index finger at distal joint, major hand	28
20	Loss of index finger at distal joint, minor hand	24
21	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the proximal joint, major hand	32
22	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the proximal joint, minor hand	28
23	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at second joint, major hand	28
24	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at second joint, minor hand	24
25	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the distal joint, major hand	24
26	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the distal joint, minor hand	22
27	Loss of little finger at proximal joint, major hand	20
28	Loss of little finger at proximal joint, minor hand.....	15
29	Loss of little finger at second joint, major hand.....	18
30	Loss of little finger at second joint, minor hand.....	15
31	Loss of little finger at distal joint, major hand	15
32	Loss of little finger at distal joint, minor hand	12
33	Loss of one leg at the hip joint or so near thereto as to preclude the use of artificial limb.....	195
34	Loss of one leg at or above the knee, where the stump remains sufficient to permit the use of artificial limb	150
35	Loss of one leg at or above ankle and below knee joint.....	125
36	Loss of one foot, in tarsus.....	140
37	Loss of one foot, in metatarsus..	100
38	Loss of great toe of one foot at proximal joint	35
39	Loss of great toe of one foot at distal joint	20
40	Loss of any other toe at proximal joint	12
41	Loss of any other toe at second joint	8
42	Loss of any other toe at distal joint	6
43	Complete loss of one eye.....	110
44	Complete loss of the sight of one eye	100
45	Complete deafness of both ears...	160
46	Complete deafness of one ear, the other being normal.....	40

For permanent injuries other than those above specified, the said compensation shall be paid for such period as are proportionate to the relation which the other injury bears to the injuries above specified, but no such period shall exceed four hundred weeks. Such other injuries shall include permanent injuries causing a loss of earning power, disfigurement and mutilation. If an employe be seriously and permanently disfigured about the face or head, the board may allow such sum for compensation on account thereof, as it may deem just, based upon the handicap suffered by the injured employe in obtaining employment, but such sum shall not exceed $750.00.

(b) In all claims for compensation for hernia resulting from injury arising out of and in the course of the employment, it must be definitely proved to the satisfaction of the board: First, that there was an accident resulting in hernia; second, that the hernia appeared suddenly, accompanied by intense pain; third, that the hernia immediately followed the accident; fourth, that the hernia did not exist in any degree prior to the accident resulting in the injury for which compensation is claimed. All hernia inguinal, femoral or otherwise, so proved to be the result of an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, shall, when necessary, be treated in a surgical manner by radical operation. If death results from such operation, the death shall be considered as a result of the injury, and compensation paid in accordance with the provisions of section 21 (b). In non-fatal cases, time loss only shall be paid, unless it is shown by special examination that the injured employe has a permanent partial disability resulting after the operation. If so, compensation shall be paid in accordance with the provisions hereof applicable to permanent partial disability. In case the injured employe refuses to undergo the radical operation for the reduction of said hernia, when such operation is necessary, no compensation will be allowed during the time such refusal continues. If, however, it is shown that the employe has some chronic disease or is otherwise in such physical condition that it is considered unsafe for him to undergo said operation, he shall be paid 66⅔ per cent of his average wages for a period of 10 weeks.

Section 18. (a) For permanent total disability compensation shall be paid on the basis of 66⅔ per cent of the annual earnings during two hundred forty (240) weeks, and thereafter on the basis of 40 per cent of the average earnings for life, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars a week.

(b) When caused by the accident the loss of both eyes or the sight thereof, the loss of both hands or the use thereof, an injury resulting in practically total and permanent paralysis or an injury resulting in incurable imbecility or insanity, shall be conclusively presumed to be permanent total disabilities, and in all other cases permanent total disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts.

Section 19. (a) In all cases of permanent disability where there has been a previous disability there shall be deducted from the amount of compensation payable, the amount paid for the previous disability, and compensation shall be paid for the difference. If the resulting condition be a total permanent disability, the compensation period of such total disability shall be five hundred weeks, and the period of the previous disability shall be deducted therefrom.

(b) If more than one injury in the same employ causes concurrent temporary disabilities, compensation shall be payable only for the longest and largest paying disability.

(c) If more than one injury in the same employ causes concurrent and consecutive permanent disabilities, compensation payments for each subsequent disability shall not begin until the end of the compensation period of the prior disability.

Section 20. The death of the injured employe shall not affect the liability of the employer to furnish compensation as in this act provided, so far as such liability has accrued and become payable at the time of the death, and any accrued and unpaid compensation due the employe shall be paid to his dependents without administration, or if there be no dependents,

the burial expenses of a deceased employe unless he shall have furnished the same by authority of the widow or widower, the nearest relative of the deceased employe in the county of his death, his personal representatives, or the employer, who shall have the righ to give such authority in the order named. All fees and charges under this section shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the commission and shall be limited to such as are fair and reasonable for similar service to persons of a like standard of living. The commission shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to such charges. If the deceased employe leaves no dependents the death benefit in this subsection provided shall be the limit of the liability of the employer under this act on account of such death.

(b) The employer shall also pay to the total dependents of the employe a death benefit of two-thirds of his average annual earnings for the year immediately preceding the injury, but not less than six dollars a week nor more than fifteen dollars a week for three hundred weeks, less the number of weeks during which compensation for the injury was paid to the employe during his lifetime. If there be total dependents no compensation shall be payable to partial dependents or any other person, except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If there be partial dependents, and no total dependents, a part of the death benfit herein provided in the case of total dependents, determined by the proportion of his contributions to all partial dependents by the employe at the time of the injury, shall be paid by the employer to each of such dependents proportionately.

(d) The word "dependent" as used in this act shall be construed to mean a relative by blood or marriage of a deceased employe who is actually dependent for support, in whole or in part, upon his wages at the time of the injury. The following persons shall be conclusively presumed to be solely and totally dependent for support upon a deceased employe:

1. A wife upon a husband, and a husband mentally or physically incapacitated from wage earning upon a wife, with whom he or she is living at the time of the injury.

2. A natural, posthumous, or adopted child or children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, under the age of seventeen years, or over that age if physically or mentally incapacitated from wage earning, with whom he is living at the time of the death of such parent, there being no surviving dependent parent or stepparent. In case there is more than one child thus dependent, the death benefit shall be divided among them in such proportion as may be determined by the commission after considering their ages and other facts bearing on such dependency. In all other cases questions of total or partial dependency shall be determined in accordance with the facts at the time of the injury, and in such other cases, if there is more than one person wholly dependent, the death benefit shall be divided equally among them.

(e) All death benefits provided for in this act shall be paid in installments in the same manner as provided for disability compensation.

(f) Every employer shall keep a record of the correct names and addresses of the dependents of each of his employes, so far as possible and upon the death of an employe by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall immediately furnish the commission with the correct names and addresses of all dependents of such employe.

Section 22. The basis for computing the compensation provided for in this act shall be as follows:

(a) The compensation shall be computed on the basis of the annual earnings which the injured person received as salary, wages, or earnings if in the employment of the same employer continuously during the year next preceding the injury.

(b) Employment by the same employer shall be taken to mean employment by the same employer in the grade in which the employe was employed at the time of the accident, uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause.

(c) If the injured person has not been engaged in the employment of the same employer for the full year immediately preceding the accident, the compensation shall be computed according to the annual earnings which persons of the same class in the same employment and same location (or if that be impracticable, of neighboring employments of the same kind) have earned during such period.

(d) As to employes in employments in which it is the custom to operate throughout the working days of the year, the annual earnings, if not otherwise determinable, shall be regarded as 300 times the average daily earnings in such computation.

(e) As to employes in employments in which it is the custom to operate for a part of the whole number of working days in each year, such number, if the annual earnings are not otherwise determinable, shall be used instead of 300 as a basis for computing the annual earnings: Provided, the minimum number of days which shall be so used for the basis of the year's work shall be not less than 200.

(f) In the case of injured employes who earn either no wage or less than the earnings of adult day laborers in the same line of employment in that locality, the yearly wage shall be reckoned according to the average annual earnings of adults of the same class in the same (or if that is impracticable then of neighboring) employments.

(g) Earnings, for the purpose of this section, shall be based on the earnings for the number of hours commonly regarded as a day's work for that employment, and shall exclude overtime earnings. The earnings shall not include any sum which the employer has been accustomed to pay the employe to cover any special expense entailed on him by the nature of his employment.

(h) In computing the compensation to be paid to any employe, who, before the accident for which he claims compensation, was disabled, and drawing compensation under the terms of this act, the compensation for each subsequent injury shall be apportioned according to the proportion of incapacity and disability caused by the respective injuries which he may have suffered.

(i) To determine the amount of compensation for each installment period, the amount per annum shall be ascertained pursuant hereto, and such amount divided by the number of installment period per annum.

Section 23. The compensation payable under this act, whether awarded or due, or not, shall not be assignable, shall be exempt from attachment, garnishment and execution, shall not be subject to setoff or counter-claim or be in any way liable for any debt, and in case of insolvency or the levy of an attachment or execution shall be entitled to the same preference and priority as claims for wages, without limit as to time or amount, save that if written notice is given to the employer of the nature and extent thereof, if such services are found to be necessary, the commission may allow as a lien on the compensation, reasonable attorney's fees for services in connection with the proceedings for compensation and may order the amount thereof paid direct to the attorney in a lump sum or in installments. All attorney's fees for services in connection with this act shall be subject to regulation by the commission and shall be limited to such charges as are fair and reasonable, and the commission shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes concerning the same.

Section 24. No savings or insurance of the injured employe, or any benefit derived from any other source than the employer or the employer's insurer for liability under this act, shall be considered in determining the compensation due hereunder.

Section 25. Every employer electing to accept the provisions of this act shall insure his entire liability thereunder except as hereafter provided, with some insurance carrier authorized to insure such liability in this state, except that an employer may himself carry the whole or any part of such liability without insurance upon satisfying the commission of his ability so to do. If the employer fail to comply with this section, an injured employe or his dependents may elect after the injury to recover from the employer as though he had rejected this act, or to recover under this act with the compensation payments commuted and immediately payable. If the employer be carrying his own insurance, on the application of any person entitled to compensation and on proof of default in the payment of any installment, the commission shall require the employer to furnish security for the payment of the compensation, and if not given, all of the compensation shall be commuted and become immediately payable: Provided, that employers engaged in the mining business shall be required to insure only their normal liability.

Section 26. No part of the cost of such insurance shall be assessed against, collected from or paid by any employe.

Section 27. If the employer be not insured his liability hereunder shall be primary and direct. If he is insured, his liability shall be secondary and indirect, and his insurer shall be primarily and directly liable hereunder to the injured employe, his dependents or other persons entitled to rights hereunder. On request of the commission and at every hearing the employer shall produce and furnish it with a copy of his policy of insurance, and on demand the employer shall furnish the injured employe, or his dependents, with the correct name and address of his insurer, and his failure to do so shall be prima facie evidence of his failure to insure. Both the employer and his insurer shall be parties to all agreements or awards of compensation, but the same shall not be enforceable against the employer, except on motion and proof of default by the insurer. Service on the employer shall be sufficient to give the commission jurisdiction over the person of both the employer and his insurer, and the appearance of the employer in any proceeding shall also constitute the appearance of his insurer.

Section 28. Every policy of insurance against liability under this act shall be in accordance with the provisions of this act and shall be in a form approved by the superintendent of the insurance department. Such policy shall contain an agreement that the insurer accepts all of the provisions of this act, that the same may be enforced by any person entitled to any rights under this act as well as by the employer, that the insurer shall be a party to all agreements or proceedings under this act, and his appearance may be entered therein and jurisdiction over his person may be obtained as in this act provided, and such covenants shall be enforceable notwithstanding any default of the employer.

Section 29. All charges for insurance against liability under this act and against the liability of employers rejecting this act, shall be fair, reasonable and adequate with due allowance for merit rating. Every insurance carrier or group of carriers authorized to insure against liability under this act, shall within thirty days after this section becomes effective, file with the superintendent of the insurance department its classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto with its system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) if any. The superintendent then shall hold a hearing to determine upon a uniform classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto, and in his discretion a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called). Within sixty days after this section becomes effective, the superintendent shall approve or issue as fair, reasonable and adequate for all insurance carriers or groups of carrier, authorized by law to transact liability or compensation insurance business in this state, a uniform classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto, and may in his discretion approve or issue a system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) which shall be a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) for all such insurance carriers. The superintendent may subsequently approve or issue a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called, for all insurance carriers, or may modify or change any such system previously approved or issued after holding a hearing to determine its effect upon the fairness, reasonableness, adequacy or unfairness, unreasonableness or inadequacy of rates, and may approve or issue changes in rates or classifications after holding a hearing to determine upon the fairness, reasonableness, adequacy or unfairness, unreasonableness or inadequacy of such additions or charges. No insurance carrier or group of carriers shall issue, renew or carry insurance for employers or employes as provided in this section at premium rates which are less than the rates approved or issued by the superintendent for all insurance carriers or groups of carriers as fair, reasonable and adequate for the risk to which they respectively apply: Provided, however, that if the superintendent shall have previously approved or issued a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) insurance carriers may apply the same to any risks subject thereto, but basic rates no less than the rates previously approved or issued by the superintendent, and any additions thereto or reductions therefrom on account of the application of such system of schedule rating or (merit rating so-called) shall be clearly set forth in the insurance contracts or endorsements attached thereto; and provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall affect the right of any insurance carrier or carriers to issue participating policies or to pay savings or dividends actually earned or saved; and provided further, that the provisions of this section as to rates shall not apply to employers who provide among themselves insurance against liability under this act, on the reciprocal or inter-insurance plan, except that the rates fixed by the superintendent of insurance as sufficient to provide for the payment of the compensation provided by this act.

Section 30. No insurance carrier shall write any insurance against liability hereunder unless it maintains such reserves as are required by law or in the absence thereof such reserves as may be required by the superintendent of the insurance department, the power to require and regulate which is hereby vested in said superintendent.

Section 31. Every insurance carrier writing insurance for liability hereunder, or the liability of employers rejecting this act, shall report to the superintendent of the insurance department, in accordance with such rules as he may adopt, such information as he may at any time require for the purpose of determining the solvency of the carrier or the fairness, reasonableness and adequacy of its rates, and for such purposes the superintendent may inspect the books and records of such carrier and examine its officers, agents and servants under oath.

Section 32. For any violation of the provisions of this act the superintendent of the insurance department may suspend or revoke the authority of any insurance carrier to do business in this state. If any insurance carrier fails or delays to pay any compensation finally determined to be due, the superintendent shall hear the complaint, and if such failure is without reasonable excuse he may revoke or suspend the authority of such carrier to do business in this state, and in a proper case may apply for the appointment of a receiver for same.

Section 33. Any employer or group of employers may enter into or continue any agreement with his or their employes to provide a system of compensation benefits or insurance in lieu of the compensation and insurance provided by this act. Such substitute system and insurance shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of the insurance department and shall not be approved by him unless they confer benefits upon injured employes or their dependents at least equivalent to the benefits provided by this act, nor if they require contributions from employes, unless they confer benefits in addition to those provided under this act at least commensurate with such contribution. Such substitute system and insurance may be terminated by the superintendent of the insurance department on reasonable notice and hearing to the interested parties, if it shall appear that the same is not fairly administered, or if its operation shall disclose latent defects threatening its solvency or if for any other substantial reason it fails to accomplish the purposes of this act; and in this case the superintendent of the insurance department shall determine upon the proper distribution of all remaining assets, if any, subject to the right of any party in interest to have such action reviewed by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 34. Every employer in this state, whether he has accepted or rejected the provisions of this act, shall within ten days after knowledge of such accident, notify the commission thereof, and shall, within one month, file with the commission under such rules and regulations and in such form and detail as the commission may require, a full and complete report of every injury or death to any employe for which the employer would be liable to furnish medical aid or compensation hereunder had he accepted this act and every such employer shall also furnish the commission with such supplemental reports in regard thereto as the commission shall require. Every such employer and his insurer, and every injured employe, his dependents and every person entitled to any rights hereunder, and every other person, receiving from the commission any blank reports with direction to fill out the same, shall cause the same to be promptly returned to the commission properly filled out and signed so as to answer fully and correctly each question propounded therein and a good and sufficient reason shall be given for failure to answer any question. No information obtained under the provisions of this section shall be disclosed to persons other than the parties to compensation proceedings and their attorneys, save by order of the commission, or at a hearing or compensation proceeding, but such information may be used by the commission for statistical purposes. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section or who knowingly makes a false report or statement in writing to the commission shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 35. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing the parties to claims hereunder from entering into voluntary agreements in settlement thereof, but no agreement by an employe or his dependents to waive his rights under this act shall be valid, nor shall any agreement of settlement of compromise of any dispute or claim for compensation under this act be valid until approved by the commission, nor shall the commission approve any settlement which is not in accordance with the rights of the parties as given in this act. No such agreement shall be valid unless made after seven days from the date of the injury or death.

Section 36. Upon receipt of notice of any accident the commission shall forward to the employer and to the employe or his dependents a form of agreement to pay and accept compensation, providing for payment of compensation in accordance with the provisions of this act, which agreement shall be promptly executed by both parties and returned to the commission, and if in any case the employer disputes the claim for compensation and for that reason refuses to execute the agreement to pay compensation, the commission shall assist the person who claims to be entitled thereto, in filing his claim and securing an early adjudication thereof; and where such agreements to pay and receive compensation are executed and filed it shall be the duty of the commission, in case payments hereunder are not promptly made, to provide prompt measures for the payment of such compensation and for hearing disputes with reference thereto. If the parties agree they shall file with the commission a report of the facts and their agreement, and if the agreement is approved by the commission it shall make an award of compensation thereon in accordance therewith.

Section 37. Every employer, his director, officer or agent who discharges or in any way discriminates against an employe for exercising any of his rights under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 38. No proceedings for compensation under this act shall be maintained unless written notice of the time, place and nature of the injury, and the name and address of the person injured, shall have been given to the employer as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, unless the commission shall find that there was good cause for failure to give such notice. No defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall invalidate the same unless the commission shall find that the employer was in fact misled and prejudiced thereby.

Section 39. No proceedings for compensation under this act shall be maintained unless a claim therefor be filed with the commission within six months after the injury or death, or in case payments have been made on account of the injury or death, within six months from the date of the last payment. In all other respects such limitations shall be governed by the law of civil actions other than for the recovery of real property, but the appointment of a guardian shall be deemed the termination of legal disability from minority or insanity.

Section 40. If the employer and the injured employe or his dependents fail to reach an agreement in regard to compensation under this act, or if they have reached such an agreement which has been signed and filed with the commission and compensation has been paid or is due in accordance therewith, and the parties thereto then disagree as to the continuance of any weekly payment under such agreement, either party may make an application to the commission for a hearing in regard to the matters at issue and for a ruling thereon. Immediately after such application has been received the commission shall set the date for a hearing, which shall be held as soon as practicable, and shall notify the parties at issue of the time and place of such hearing.

Section 41. The commission or any of its members or referees shall hear in a summary proceeding the parties at issue and their representatives and witnesses and shall determine the dispute. All evidence introduced at any such hearing shall be reported by a competent stenographer appointed by the commission. The award, together with a statement of the findings of fact, rulings of law and any other matters pertinent to the question at issue, shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a copy of the award shall immediately be sent by registered United States mail to the parties in dispute.

Section 42. Upon its own motion or upon the application of any party in interest on the ground of a change in condition, the commission may at any time review any award and on such review may make an award ending, diminishing or increasing the compensation previously awarded, subject to the maximum or minimum provided in this act, and shall immediately send to the parties a copy of the award. No such review shall affect such award as regards any moneys paid.

Section 43. If an application for review is made to the commission within ten days from the date of the award, the full commission, if the first hearing was not held before the full commission, shall review the evidence, or, if deemed advisable, as soon as practicable hear the parties at issue, their representatives and witnesses and shall make an award and file same in like manner as specified in the foregoing section.

Section 44. An award of the commission as provided in section 41, if not reviewed in due time, or an award of the commission upon such review as provided in section 43, shall be conclusive and binding as to all questions of fact, but either party to the dispute may within thirty days from the date of the action or award of the full commission, appeal to the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred, or if the accident occurred outside of this state, then in the county where the contract was made, for errors of law, by filing notice of appeal with the commission, whereupon the commission shall order under its certificate, return to the court all documents and papers on file in the matter together with a transcript of the evidence, the findings and award, which shall thereupon become the record of the cause. Appeal from the circuit court shall be allowed the same as in civil actions and all appeals to the circuit and appellate courts shall have precedence over all other cases except election contests. Upon the setting aside of the award, the court may remand the case to the commission for further hearing or proceedings, or it may enter the proper judgment upon the findings as the nature of the case may demand: Provided, that, in all appeals from awards of the commission the party taking the appeal shall together with his notice of appeal transmit to the commission twenty-five dollars, as security for costs, which sum the commission shall together with the record of the case transmit to the clerk of the circuit court of the county to which the appeal is taken, and in all appeals from the commission or circuit court the costs thereof shall be assessed against the losing party as provided by law in civil cases.

Section 45. Any party in interest may file in the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred a certified copy of a memorandum of agreement approved by the commission or of an order or decision of the commission, or of an award of the commission unappealed from, whereupon said court shall render judgment in accordance therewith and notify the parties. Such judgment shall have the same effect and all proceedings in relation thereto shall thereafter be the same as though said judgment had been rendered in a suit duly heard and determined by said court. Any such judgment of said circuit court unappealed from or affirmed on appeal or modified in obedience to the mandate of the appellate court, shall be modified to conform to any decision of the commission, ending, diminishing or increasing any weekly payment under the provisions of section 42 of this act upon the presentation to it of a certified copy of such decision.

Section 46. In any case a temporary or partial award of compensation may be made, and the same may be modified from time to time, to meet the needs of the case and the same may be kept open until a final award can be made, and if the same be not complied with, the amount thereof may be doubled in the final award, if the final award shall be in accordance with the temporary or partial award.

Section 47. Any notice required under this act shall be deemed to have been properly given and served when sent by registered mail properly stamped and addressed to the person to whom given, at his last known address, in time to reach him in due time to act thereon. Notice may also be given and served in like manner as summons in civil actions.

Section 48. The compensation herein provided may be commuted by said commission and redeemed by the payment in whole or in part, by the employer, of a lump sum, which shall be fixed by the commission, but in no case to exceed the commutable value of the future installments which may be due under this act, taking account of life contingencies, such payment to be commuted at its present value upon the basis of interest calculated at four per centum with annual rests, upon application to either party, with due notice to the other, if it appears that such commutation will be for the best interest of the employe or the dependents of the deceased employe, or that it will avoid undue expense or undue hardship to either party, or that such employe or dependent has removed or is about to remove from the United States, or that the employer had sold or otherwise disposed of the greater part of his business or assets. In determining whether the commutation asked for will be for the best interest of the employe or the dependents of the deceased employe, or that it will avoid undue expense or undue hardship to either party, the commission will constantly bear in mind that it is the intention of this act that the compensation payments are in lieu of wages and are to be received by the injured employe or his dependents in the same manners in which wages are ordinarily paid. Therefore, commutation is a departure from the normal method of payment and is to be allowed only when it clearly appears that some unusual circumstances warrant such a departure. Commutation shall not be allowed for the purpose of enabling the injured employe, or the dependents of a deceased employe, to satisfy a debt, or to make payments to physicians, lawyers, or any other persons.

Section 49. On notice to the other parties the commission may permit the employer to be discharged from further liability under any agreement, award or judgment for compensation by furnishing to the person entitled thereto an annuity or other obligation, approved by the commission or court, by which payment is assumed by some responsible person, or by depositing the commutable value thereof with the commission to be disbursed to the persons entitled thereto in such manner as the commission shall determine.

Section 50. (a) After an employe has received an injury he shall from time to time thereafter during disability submit to reasonable medical examination at the request of the employer, his insurer, the commission or any of its commissioners, the time and place of which shall be fixed with due regard to the convenience of the employe and his physical condition and ability to attend. The employe may have his own physician present, and if the employe refuses to submit to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation shall be forfeited during such period.

(b) The commission or any of the commissioners, or referees, may appoint a duly qualified impartial physician to examine the injured employe and to report, his fees and traveling expenses for which shall be fixed and allowed by the commission and paid as other costs under this act. If all the parties shall have had reasonable access thereto, the report of such physician shall be admissible in evidence.

(c) The testimony of any physician who examined the employe shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act.

(d) Certified copies of the proceedings before any coroner holding an inquest over the body of any employe receiving an injury in the course of his employment resulting in death, shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act, and it shall be the duty of the coroner to give notice of such inquest to the employer and the dependents of the deceased employe, who shall have the right to cross-examine the witnesses.

Section 51. All proceedings before the commission or any commissioner or referee shall be simple, informal and summary, and without regard to the technical rules of evidence, and no defect or irregularity therein shall invalidate the same. Except as herein otherwise provided, all such proceedings shall be according to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the commission.

Section 52. The commission, or any commissioner or referee, shall have power to issue process, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, examine books and papers, and require the production thereof, and to cause the deposition of any witness to be taken and the costs thereof paid as other costs under this act. Any party shall be entitled to process to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and at his own cost to take and use depositions in like manner as in civil cases in the circuit court. Subpoena shall extend to all parts of the state, and may be served as in civil actions in the circuit court, but the costs of such service shall be as in other civil actions. Each witness shall receive the fees and mileage prescribed by law in civil cases, but the same shall not be allowed as costs to the party in whose behalf the witness was summoned unless the persons before whom the hearing is had shall certify that the testimony of such witness was necessary. All costs under this act shall be approved by the commission and paid out of the state treasury from the fund for the support of the Missouri workmen's compensation commission; provided, however, that if the commission shall determine that any proceedings before it or any of its members, or before any referee, have been brought, prosecuted or defended without reasonable ground, it may assess the whole cost of the proceedings upon the party who so brought, prosecuted or defended them.

Section 53. If any person subpoenaed to appear at any hearing or proceeding fails to obey the command of such subpoena without reasonable cause, or if any person in attendance at any hearing or proceeding shall, without reasonable cause, refuse to be sworn, or to be examined, or to answer a question, or to produce a book or paper or to subscribe or swear to his deposition, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and may be prosecuted therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction, and in case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be, and deemed to be, a separate and distinct offense.

Section 54. If any party shall die pending any proceedings under this act, the same shall not abate, but on notice to the parties may be revived and proceed in favor of the successor to the rights or against the personal representatives of the party liable, in like manner as in civil actions.

Section 55. Any person who shall make, or conspire with, aid, or abet another to make, any false or fraudulent claim to compensation or other benefits under this act, and any person who shall by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation, receive, make or cause to be made, or conspire with, aid or abate another to receive, make or cause to be made, any payment of compensation under this act to which the recipient is not lawfully entitled, and any person who shall by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation and with intent to defraud, cause or procure, or conspire with, aid or abate another in causing or procuring any person entitled to any benefits under this act to fail to make claim therefor or to accept in payment thereof less than is due under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 56. There is hereby created the Missouri workmen's compensation commission consisting of four members to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and the commission shall organize by electing one of their members as chairman. The term of office of each commissioner shall be six years, except that when first constituted two members of the commission shall be appointed for four years and two for six years, and thereafter all vacancies shall be filled as they occur. The terms of office of the first commissioners shall begin on the date of their appointment, which shall be immediate after the adjournment of the general assembly. Two members of the commission shall be appointed from each of the two dominant political parties, and at least one member of said commission shall be a person who on account of his previous vocation, employment or affiliation shall be classified as a representative of employers, and at least one member of said commission shall be a person who, on account of his previous vocation, employment or affiliation, shall be classified as a representative of employes; provided, however, that for the first four years after the approval of this act the members of the commission shall be honorably discharged United States soldiers, sailors or marines. Such commissioner may be removed in like manner as is provided by law for members of the public service commission. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired term, and during any vacancy the remaining members shall exercise all of the powers of the commission. The annual salary of each commissioner shall be four thousand dollars.

Section 57. Each commissioner and each person appointed to office or employment by the commission shall, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this state, and to faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of such office or employment. Each commissioner and each person appointed to office by the commission shall give his whole time to his duties, nor shall he serve any committee of any political party. Each commissioner shall before entering upon his duties give a bond to the state of Missouri in the sum of fifty thousand dollars conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties of his offce, that if a surety company bond be given the premium therefor shall be paid by the state as other expenses under this act.

Section 58. The commission may sue and be sued in its official name and shall have a seal bearing the inscription "Missouri workmen's compensation commission." The seal shall be affixed to all writs and authentication of copies of records, papers on file, and to such other instruments as the commission shall direct and all courts shall take judicial notice of such seal. Copies of the records and proceedings of the commission and of all papers on file in its office, certified under the said seal, shall be evidence in all court of the state.

Section 59. The commission shall appoint and prescribe the duties of a secretary whose salary shall be $3,500 per annum, and he shall hold office at the pleasure of the commission. The commission may appoint or employ during its pleasure and prescribe the duties of such employes as may be necessary to the proper administration of this act at salaries to be fixed by the commission and approved by the governor; provided, however, that such salaries shall in no case exceed $100 per month to any stenographer, $100 per month to any clerical employe or $150 per month to any other employe or assistant. The commission may also appoint a medical adviser whose salary shall be fixed by the commission, but shall not exceed $4,000 per annum. The commission may also appoint to hear any case any circuit judge who shall act without compensation therefor; provided, however, that for the first four years after the approval of this act all paid appointees and employes of the commission shall be honorably discharged United States soldiers, sailors and marines.

Section 60. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general to furnish the commission with such legal services as it may require, and to appear on its behalf in all actions or proceedings to which it may be a party.

Section 61. The commission shall prepare and furnish free of charge blank forms of all notices, claims, reports, proofs and other blank forms and literature which it may deem proper and requisite to the efficient administration of this act. It may also authorize the publication and distribution of such blanks by employers and other persons.

Section 62. The commission shall be provided with an office at the state capitol in which its records shall be kept and may maintain offices in such parts of the state as may be fixed by it. The commission shall also be provided with the necessary office furniture, books, stationery, and other supplies. Paper and stationery shall be furnished, and printing done for the commission as provided by chapter 99, R. S. 1909. The commissioners and each of their appointees and employes shall have reimbursed to them their actual traveling expenses and disbursements incurred in the discharge of their duties while away from their regular offices and places of residence, but the same shall not be paid until verified by the affidavit of the person who incurred them and approved by the chairman of the commission. All salaries, expenses and costs under this act shall be paid monthly out of the state treasury from the fund for the support of the Missouri workmen's compensation commission.

Section 63. The commission and its members shall have such powers as may be necessary to carry out all the provisions of this act, and it may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for any such purpose.

Section 64. The commission shall charge and collect the following fees, to be paid at least once each month into the state treasury to the credit of the fund for the support of this act: For copies of papers and records not required to be certified or otherwise authenticated by the commission, ten cents for each one hundred words and figures; for certified copies of official documents, awards or other records, fifteen cents for each one hundred words and figures, and one dollar for every certificate under seal affixed thereto; for each certified copy of annual report of the commission, one dollar and fifty cents; for copies of evidence and proceedings, fifteen cents for each one hundred words and figures; also all other fees and charges allowed or required to be collected under this act or any other law. The commission shall also fix and collect from the employer the reasonable expense of any investigation necessary to determine his ability to carry his own insurance. No fees shall be charged or collected for copies of papers, records, or official documents furnished to public officers for use in their official capacity, or for annual reports or other matters published by the commission, in the ordinary course of distribution, but the commission may fix reasonable charges for publication issued under its authority.

Section 65. Every public officer without exacting a fee or charge therefor, shall furnish the commission on application with a certified copy of any document, or part thereof on file in his office, and no public officer shall be entitled to receive from the commission any fee for entering, filing, docketing or recording any document required or authorized by law to be filed in his office.

Section 66. The commission shall make and submit to the governor, on or before the second Monday of January, in each year, a report containing a full and complete account of its transactions and proceedings for the preceding year, together with all statistics and information collected by it, and such other facts, suggestions and recommendations as it may deem of value, which report shall be laid before the legislature.

Section 67. For the purpose of providing for the expense of administering this act, every person, partnership, association, corporation, whether organized under the laws of this or any other state or country, company, mutual company, the parties to any inter-indemnity contract, or other plan or scheme, and every other insurance carrier, insuring employers in this state against liability for personal injuries to their employes, or for death caused thereby, under this act, shall, as hereinafter provided, pay tax upon the deposits or premiums received whether in cash or notes, in this state, or on account of business done in this state, for such insurance in this state at the rate of two per cent in lieu of all other taxes on such deposits or premiums, which amount of taxes shall be assessed and collected as hereinafter provided; provided, that such insurance carrier shall be credited with cancelled or returned premiums or savings actually paid to the insured in this state, and with premiums or reinsurance with insurance carriers authorized and licensed to transact business in Missouri, which reinsurance shall be reported by the carrier reinsuring such business; but no credit shall be allowed for reinsurance in insurance carriers not licensed to transact business in Missouri.

Section 68. If any such insurance carrier shall fail or refuse to make the return required by this act, the said superintendent shall assess the tax against such insurance carrier or self-insurer at the rate herein provided for, on such amount or premiums or deposits as he shall deem just, and the proceedings thereon shall be the same as if the return had been made.

Section 69. Every such insurance carrier shall on or before the first day of April, 1920, and each year thereafter, make a return, verified by the affidavit of its president and secretary, or other chief officers or agents, to the superintendent of the insurance department, stating the amount of all such gross premiums or deposits, and credits during the year ending on the 31st day of December, next preceding. Upon the receipt of such returns, the superintendent shall verify the same and assess the tax upon the various insurance carriers on the basis and at the rate provided in section 67 of this act, and make a schedule thereof, duplicate copies of which, properly certified by said superintendent, shall be filed in the office of the state auditor and state treasurer on or before the 15th day of April in each year. Immediately thereafter the superintendent shall notify the insurance carriers of the amount of taxes respectively due from them, and such taxes shall be paid annually into the workmen's compensation fund of the state treasury on or before the first day of May, next ensuing. If not so paid the state treasurer shall certify the fact to the superintendent, who shall thereafter suspend such delinquent carriers of insurance from the further transaction of business in this state until such taxes shall be paid. Upon receiving said money the state treasurer shall place the whole thereof to the credit of the fund for the support of the workmen's compensation commission of Missouri; provided, that when, at any time, such fund shall have reached the sum of $50,000, any excess amounts thereafter received shall revert to the state treasury. Such payments to continue until the amounts of the original appropriation as provided for in section 79 shall have been repaid.

Section 70. If any such insurance carrier shall withdraw from business in this state before the tax shall fall due according to the provisions of this act, or shall fail or neglect to pay the tax imposed herein, the superintendent shall at once proceed to collect the same, and he is hereby empowered and authorized to employ such legal process as may be necessary for that purpose, and when so collected he shall pay the same into the state treasury as a part of the fund for the support of the workmen's compensation commission. The suit may be brought by the superintendent in his own name, in any court of this state having jurisdiction; reasonable attorneys' fees may be taxed as costs therein, and process may issue to any county of the state, and may be served as in civil actions or in cases of unincorporated associations, partnerships, interindemnity contract or other plan or scheme, upon the principal agent of the parties thereto.

Section 71. Wherever the employer carries his own risk or wherever substitute schemes for insurance provided for in section 33 have been approved, the commission shall inform the superintendent of insurance, who, thereupon, shall assess and in like manner collect a similar tax from the employer carrying his own risk at the same rate and on the same basis as taxes are assessed against insurance carries, of any character, carrying like risks in this state under the provisions of this act.

Section 72. Any person or persons, who shall in this state act or assume to act as agent for any such insurance carrier whose authority to do business in this state has been suspended under this act, while such suspension remains in force, or shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this act obligatory upon such person or party, or who shall willfully make a false or fraudulent statement of the business or condition of any such insurance carrier, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punish by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 73. Whenever by this act any officer is required to give any notice to any insurance carrier, the same may be given by mailing the same, postage prepaid, addressed to the principal office of the insurance carrier or its agent in this state, or to its home or to the secretary, general agent or chief officer thereof in the United States.

Section 74. Any insurance carrier, foreign or domestic, liable to pay a tax upon its premiums or deposits under this act shall not be liable to pay any other or further tax upon such premiums or deposits under any other law of this state, and the provisions of this act shall also extend and apply to all premiums or deposits received during any part of the year 1919.

Section 75. Any person, corporation, his or its directors, officers or agents, or any other person who violates any of the provisions of this act for which a penalty has not hereinbefore been specifically provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week and not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 76. All of the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed, with a view of the public welfare, and a substantial compliance therewith shall be sufficient to give effect to all rules, regulations, requirements, awards, orders or decisions of the commission, and they shall not be declared inoperative, illegal or void for any omission of a technical nature in respect thereto.

Section 77. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The general assembly hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more of the same shall be declared unconstitutional.

Section 78. All acts or parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent herewith are to that extent hereby repealed.

Section 79. For the purpose of paying the salaries and expenses of the members of the commission and its employes, the sum of $50,000 per year or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, and shall be known as the workmen's compensation fund. The amount of said appropriation to be refunded as provided in section 69.

Section 80. Notwithstanding the emergency clause hereto attached sections two to four, inclusive, and section thirty-four of this act shall not take effect until November, 1919.

Section 81. It being necessary for the commission herein created to be fully organized and make preliminary preparations, and there being an immediate necessity therefor, creates an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution, and except as in this act otherwise provided, this act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

PROPOSITION NO. 15.

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Proposed amendment repealing article 15, Missouri Constitution, enacting new article in lieu thereof, providing mode of revising and amending Constitution and for calling constitutional convention.

Be it resolved by the people of the State of Missouri, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday, November 2, 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to the electors of the state of Missouri the following proposed constitutional amendment, to-wit:

Section 1. That article 15 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, providing the mode of revising and amending the Constitution, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following new article enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as article 15, providing the mode of revising and amending the Constitution, and for calling a constitutional convention, and which shall read as follows:

ARTICLE 15.

Providing the Mode of Revising and Amending the Constitution and for calling a Constitutional Convention.

Section 1. This Constitution may be revised and amended only in pursuance of the provisions of this article or as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Section 2. The General Assembly may at any time, propose amendments to this Constitution as a majority of the members elected to each house shall deem expedient, and the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journal. The amendments proposed, either by the General Assembly or by initiative petition, shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, by official ballot title as may be provided by law, on one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever at the next general election, or at a special election called by the Governor in his discretion prior to such general election, at which he may submit any one or more of such proposed amendments. No proposed amendment shall contain more than one amended and revised article of this Constitution or one new article which shall not contain more than one subject and matters properly connected therewith. Each proposed amendment shall be published once a week for four consecutive weeks next preceding such election in at least one newspaper in each county of the state where a newspaper is published. If a majority of the electors of the state voting for and against any one of such amendments shall vote for such amendment, the same shall become a part of the Constitution, and shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

Section 3. The General Assembly may at any time authorize by law that a vote of the electors of the State be taken upon the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" which shall be submitted to the electors on a separate ballot without party designation of any kind at either a special or general election, as the General Assembly may provide, and if a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the Governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates to the convention, on a day not less than three nor more than six months after that on which said question shall have been voted on. The electors of each senatorial district of the state, as then organized, shall elect two delegates as herein provided at such election, and the electors of the state voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delgates-at-large, such election to be conducted as provided by law; and each delegate shall possess the qualifications of a Senator; and no person holding any other office of trust or profit (national guard officers, school directors, justices of the peace and notaries public excepted) shall be eligible to be elected a delegate to the convention nor during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed. In order to secure representation from different political parties in each senatorial district, each political party as then authorized by law to make nominations for the office of State Senator in each senatorial district shall nominate only one candidate for delegate from such senatorial district, and such candidate shall be nominated in such manner as may be prescribed by the senatorial committee of the respective parties, and a certificate of nomination shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at least thirty days before such election, and such candidate shall be voted for, each on a separate ballot with emblem or party designation, and each elector shall have the right to vote for one of such candidates, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each senatorial district shall be elected; and all candidates for delegates-at-large shall be nominated by nominating petitions only, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at least thirty days before any such election and shall be verified in the same manner as may be provided by law for initiative petitions, and until otherwise provided by law such petitions shall be signed by electors of the state, equal in number to at least five per centum of the entire vote cast for Governor at the last general election in the senatorial district in which such candidates reside; and all candidates for delegates-at-large shall be voted for upon one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever, and the fifteen candidates for delegates-at-large receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. Not less than fifteen days before the election, the Secretary of State shall certify to the county clerk of the county the name of each person nominated for the office of delegate from the senatorial district in which the county, or any part of it, is included, and the names of all persons nominated for delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall be convened by proclamation by the Governor within six months after their election at the seat of government. Upon the convening of the convention all delegates shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and to faithfully discharge their duties as delegates of the convention, and shall receive for their services the sum of ten dollars per diem and mileage as provided by law for members of the General Assembly. A majority of the delegates of the convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no constitution or amendment to this Constitution shall be submitted for approval or rejection to the electors of the state as herein provided, unless by the assent of a majority of all the delegates elected to the convention, the yeas and nays being entered on the journal to be kept. The convention shall have power to appoint such officers, employes and assistants as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation, and to provide for the printing of its documents, journals, proceedings and a record of its debates, and to appropriate money to pay for the expenditures incurred. The sessions of the convention shall be held with open doors, it shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, choose its own officers, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its delegates. In case of a vacancy, by death, resignation or other cause, of any delegate elected to the convention such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor by the appointment of another delegate from the same political party to which the delegate causing the vacancy belonged. Any proposed constitution or constitutional amendments which shall have been adopted by such convention shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the state in such manner and containing such separate and alternative propositions and on such official ballot as may be provided by such convention, at a special election, on a day to be therein fixed, not less than sixty days nor more than six months after the adjournment of the convention. Upon the approval of such Constitution or constitutional amendments in the manner provided in the last preceding section such Constitution or constitutional amendments shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. The result of such election shall be made known by proclamation by the governor.

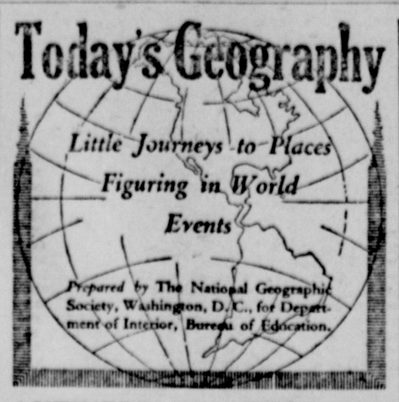
Section 4. The question "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" shall be submitted to the electors of the state at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and at each general election next ensuing the lapse of twenty successive years since the last previous submission thereof, and in case a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the Governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the preceding section.

State of Missouri, }
Department of State. }

I, John L. Sullivan, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the twelve joint and concurrent resolutions of the Fiftieth General Assembly of the State of Missouri of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Missouri; also of the two propositions proposed by referendum petitions; also of the one amendment to the Constitution proposed by initiative petition, to be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the second day of November, A. D. 1920.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri. Done at office in the city of Jefferson, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1920.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
(Seal) Secretary of State.



ANTWERP: A LATTER-DAY ATHENS

Antwerp, where the United States athletes performed so notably in the 1920 Olympic games, was Europe's Hamburg of the sixteenth century and the Athens of the seventeenth. This city compels American admiration by its phenomenal power to "come back." Crushed by wars, inquisitions, economic bans and persecutions of its people, Antwerp always has risen again.

Figures tell the story. Population in 1568, 125,000; twenty years later, only 55,000. From 1800 to 1850 the population almost doubled. To its 290,000 in 1904, a hundred thousand more were added before the Germans came in October, 1914. The 12,160 vessels that passed in and out of its fine harbor in 1905 marked an increase of more than 50 per cent since 1888.

Not that Antwerp is a perennial boom town. It is at least 15 centuries old. And during that time its story is one of struggle against repeated tragedies. When the Germans invaded the city its noble cathedral tower looked down on just one more, though infinitely more cruel, blow of the sort it had been receiving since the middle ages. Napoleon (some say Charles V) compared this tower to Mechlin lace. Its delicate chiseling forms a network of stone embroidery against the sky that can be seen from the surrounding flat country, and from the winding Scheldt, long before any other building in Antwerp is visible.

By 1600, five hundred ships often came and went from Antwerp's harbor in a day and two thousand wagonloads of merchandise usually entered its gates. A thousand foreign business houses were represented there. Its own merchant princes dwelt in almost regal splendor.

Amid this material wealth noble works of art were created. In the city's museum were specimens of its glorious school—paintings by Van Dyck, the Teniers, Memling, Massys Jordaens, Jan van Eyck and Rubens, though the last named was better represented in the cathedral by his masterpiece, "The Descent From the Cross," and two other noted works.

In the Museo Plantin were relics of that Elbert Hubbard of the middle ages, Christophe Plantin, whose press product was no less distinctive when heretic pamphlets were struck off than when devout religious works were printed and embossed.

During the religious disturbances of the mid-sixteenth century the cathedral, then considered second only to St. Peter's at Rome, was pillaged by the Iconoclasts. Its images and pictures, its magnificent vases, its 66 altars and its great organ, considered the finest of its time, were burned or broken by the torch-bearing vandals. Whitewashed walls reminded twentieth-century tourists of these depredations.

Other churches were ravaged at that time. But what Antwerp suffered then was mild compared to the horrors of "the Spanish Fury" in 1576, when that latter day Nero, the duke of Alva, and his Council of Blood, began a reign of terror which savagery scarcely could surpass. Tying wealthy citizens to horses' tails, he would drag them miles to "trial."

Antwerp suffered grievously from this debauch of hangings, quarterings, beheadings and butcheries. In three days 8,000 of her men, women and children were slain, burned or drowned; hundreds of the fine marble homes destroyed, and the equivalent of millions of dollars worth of property wrecked.

It was seven years later that the doughty citizens of Antwerp made short shrift of the duke of Anjou's plotting against Flemish liberty. When the duke and his men overcame the Flemish guard of a drawbridge, and 3,000 of the duke's troops rushed in to take the city, workmen fought furiously with their oven shovels, and citizens grabbed arquebuses and chewed coins into shape to load them.

FINLAND: WHERE WOMEN WON VOTE BY HELPING SETTLE A STRIKE

Victory for woman suffrage in the United States adds interest to the experiences of Finland, where women won the franchise by their part in quieting labor troubles similar to those which now assail the United States. Incidentally, Finland was one of the first portions of the old Russian empire to set up a constitutional government.

The advent and progress of suffrage in Finland is described in a communication to the National Geographic society by Baroness Aletta Korff as follows:

"From an educational point of view the women of Finland have been very fortunate, as there are many excellent schools for girls and a number of co-educational schools throughout the country which prepare students for the university examinations. Girls were admitted to the university in 1878, and, until the war intervened, they not only attended lectures but took part in all branches of university life: they participated in all the celebrations and festivities, and were members of the various clubs and student organizations, in which they were on a footing of perfect equality with the men, and frequently were elected to various official positions. After they were graduated from one of the several high schools or from the university, there were many branches of work open to them.

"Having thus such an excellent foundation to build upon, it is small wonder that the woman's movement soon found many active supporters. In 1863 the diet had accorded the municipal vote to women taxpayers living in the country, and in 1872 to women living in the towns, all of whom were also given the right to be elected members of certain local self-governing bodies. In 1900 the women social democrats included the suffrage in their program, but the special activity for the suffrage began only in the year 1904, although in 1897 a petition had been officially presented to the diet at the request of the 'Finnish Woman's association.'

"The reason why so little was done in direct furtherance of the cause of woman suffrage between the years 1897 and 1904 is that just at that time Finland was passing through a severe political crisis.

"After the outbreak of the October revolution in Russia (1905), a sympathetic strike was declared in Finland and several of the members of the central committee elected by a mass-meeting to manage the details of the strike were women.

"The first action taken by the committee was to close all the liquor shops, saloons and barrooms, and to organize a volunteer police force to keep order. After the second day the markets were reopened and the strikers were not allowed to cut off the water supply. In short, the strike was managed in a most orderly and systematic way, and no outrages of any sort were committed."

FUTURE OF SYRIA AFFECTS CIVILIZED WORLD

More and more frequently the spotlight swings to Syria. The Syrians declared their country independent, and chose Prince Feisal as king. Feisal reigned a few days. The French set up a temporary government, and now Feisal seeks restoration.

Syria's future concerns the entire world, for it is coming into its own as a result of new railways which make it once more a link land in history's chain. Explaining the significance of recent events, a communication by Maynard Owen Williams says:

"Syria closes the east end of the Mediterranean and is bounded on the north by the Taurus mountains. The



A Woman of Syria.

Syrian and Arabian deserts limit further settlement to the east and south. But in connection with world commerce it has always been closely related to the fertile valleys of the Nile and the twin Mesopotamia rivers, and its commercial life of tomorrow cannot be divorced from that of Mesopotamia.

"The future of Syria depends upon the development of two ports and upon who controls these strategic centers of politics and commerce. Alexandretta and Haifa attain new importance as the Dardanelles are internationalized and free passage, open to all nations, cuts across what Germany was forging as a Berlin-to-Bagdad route, all but 200 miles of which, between Nisifin and Tekrit, a few miles above Samarra, is now complete.

"This new line of traffic from Alexandretta past Aleppo to the Euphrates river at Jerablus, connecting the oldest routes of international commerce, also separates two important lingual groups, for Turkish is generally spoken to the north of the railway and Arabic to the south.

"Whatever political adjustment is made between England and France, Italy and Greece, Arabia and Syria, conservative Mecca and liberal Beirut, Zionist and Greek Orthodox, Christian and Moslem, Maronite and Druse, the line of division between the Turkish and Arabic tongues will be significant, for language differences as well as those of race exert a profund effect on political life in the Levant.

"Syria is the hub of the Afro-Eurasian continents, and with every railway that reaches out to Bremen Baku, Bokhara, Burma or Bloemfontein the central region of the world's greatest land-mass achieves new significance.

"Aside from its importance as a trade route, Syria will find its greatest future as an agricultural nation, and has extensive regions which can be made to produce large crops."

RUMANIA: PAWN OF MANY

Rumania, which has attracted attention recently because of the visit of Prince Carol to this country, has been a center of European war storms for a thousand years.

Peter the Great once established a protectorate over the Rumanians and Catherine the Great later advanced a plan for the annexation of their territory to Russia. Fearing that such territorial expansion might be a menace to her, Austria persuaded Catherine to abandon that plan.

Rumania, as we now know it, was formed from Moldavia and Wallachia in 1861. Previously these principalities had been under Turkish suzerainty, following Austria's protest agaist Russia annexing them. Autonomy being guaranteed by the powers which agreed to the union of the principalities, following the Crimean war, Rumanians chose an army officer, Col. Alexander Curza, as their ruler. His title was Alexander John I, prince of Rumania.

When, seven years later, the element in power at Bucharest decided for a change of rulers there were few formalities. Invading the prince's bedroom by night, leaders of the group presented a certificate of abdication to be signed, and then bundled him in a carriage and put him aboard an express for Paris.

The count of Flanders, brother to King Leopold of Belgium, was chosen by a provisional government. The powers, especially Austria, protested, and Prince Charles (Carol), who had been an officer in the Prussian army, was substituted. He set about freeing the country from the suzerainty of Turkey.

When the Russo-Turkish storm clouds arose in 1875, Charles sought to have the powers guarantee the neutrality of Rumania. He failed. Then an agreement was reached with Russia. Under its terms Russian soldiers were to have free passage through Rumania, while Russia was to respect the rights and defend the integrity of Rumania.

When the war began Rumania promptly declared herself independent of Turkey. As the war went on Russia needed help badly and finally Rumania responded to repeated appeals. Under Prince Carol, Rumanian and allied troops gained a decisive but costly victory before Plevna. Rumanian freedom was recognized in the treaty of San Stefano, and it furthermore was stipulated that Rumania was to get the swampy country known as Dobrudja, lying between the Danube, where it flows to the north, and the Black sea. Russia was to have Bessarabia, territory claimed by Rumania and in part occupied by her.

Rumania protested bitterly against exchange of picturesque Bessarabia for the ugly Dobrudja region. Russia threatened to disarm the Rumanian army, and Prince Carol pluckily responded that his army might be destroyed but it never would be disarmed.

The Russo-Turkish treaty of San Stefano was overturned by the congress of Berlin, but Russia's aim in Bessarabia was not denied. Thus Rumania, after helping Russia in her plight, came out of the war with less than she had when she went in.

CANADA MAY ADOPT AN ESKIMO INDUSTRY

Conversion of the arctic and subarctic regions of Canada into a reindeer meat producing area is being considered by the Canadian government and is being widely discussed throughout the dominion.

A communication to the National Geographic society recalls that reindeer were not indigenous to Alaska, and tells the interesting story of their introduction there.

"The story of the inception and growth of the reindeer enterprise in Alaska is very interesting and is not generally known," says the writer. "During an extended trip of inspection of the missionary stations and government schools in 1890, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, then general agent of education in Alaska, was impressed with the fact that the natives in arctic and subarctic Alaska were rapidly losing their sources of food supply.

"Doctor Jackson saw that unless something was done at once the United States would have to choose between feeding the 20,000 and more natives or letting them starve to death.

"The same moss which covered so many thousands of miles of the plains of arctic Siberia was seen everywhere in Alaska. The tame reindeer was practically the same animal as the wild caribou of Alaska, changed by being domesticated for centuries.

"On his return to the United States in 1891, Doctor Jackson asked congress for an appropriation to provide the money for importing a few deer. Congress was not convinced of the wisdom of such action, but several private persons were so interested that they placed $2,000 at Doctor Jackson's disposal to begin the experiment. The first deer were brought over that year. It was not long before the government realized the importance of the movement, and in 1894 appropriated the sum of $6,000 to continue the work. Later the appropriation was increased and by 1900 amounted to $25,000 annually."

With the Help of His Friends

By H. LOUIS RAYBOLD

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Jack Heaton emerged from the tent and threw himself down on the pine needles beside Tom. "Where's Court?" he asked.

"Chasing a skirt!" Tom's voice held utter disgust. "It's the limit. Here we fellows come up here on a camping trip and the first thing Court does is to fall for a pretty face staying over at the hotel. It's playing the deuce with our plans."

"Righto," returned Jack, chucking a pine cone into the lake. "Per schedule, we should now be catching black bass on Lost Loon pond."

"The funny part of it is," mused Tom, "the lady in question turns an iceberg shoulder on Court. I happened over on the steamer dock and, take it from me, she has no use for him."

Jack sat up quickly. "All the more reason that we should nip it in the bud before he's smitten beyond hope."

"Listen here, boy. What's the first thing a man objects to in a pretty woman?"

"Her belonging to somebody else!" replied Tom promptly.

"Prezackly, old top. Same with a woman. She wants to think she's the first and only. Now hark to my little scheme. You put Court wise—don't tell him how you get the information, that isn't necessary—to the fact that the beautiful girl is engaged. Get it? Engaged. Only it would spoil her good times up here if the men got wise. For my end of it, I'll hint to Miss Willis that Court is not what he seems, that he has never got over a youthful love affair. Still loves the fair hand that gave him the mitten. Get me?"

"I get you," said Tom, "but why do you draw the pleasant end of it? And how," he continued suspiciously, "do you know her name, and how can you manage a conversation with her?"

"Well," said Jack, slightly embarrassed, "I happen to have met the girl she's staying with, Sally Dalton. Our canoes bumped and—oh, I'll manage all right. Only, for the love of Pete, let's be speedy about it or we'll be too late with our assistance!"

Few schemers find their opportunities lying so neatly in wait as did Tom and Jack when they paddled over to the hotel that evening, apparently lured by the seductive strains of the three-piece orchestra playing for the weekly hop. First they spied Court leaning against a veranda pillar, gazing morosely at a thin young moon. Then on the lawn they descried Miriam Willis in the midst of a little group of men.

"Beat it, Tom," cried Jack, "over to Court, and, so long as you're in it at all, go in strong. I'll wait my chance with Miss Willis."

Twenty minutes later, Tom had succeeded in reaching the point he desired in his conversation with Court. "She's some looker!" he was saying diplomatically. Then he set off his bomb. "Her fiance is a lucky man!"

Even in the darkness Tom could feel Court's piercing glance. "Miss Willis—engaged?"

"Oh, years and years—three years!" Tom threw it off casually. Then, goaded by Court's silence, he elaborated. "She's keeping it dark up here for various reasons—but she's really absolutely infatuated with him."

"Look here, old chap"—Court's voice sounded strangely broken—"did she—she didn't get you to tell me all this?"

"No—oh, no." Tom retreated in alarm. "Only—it seemed as if you ought to know."

Tom felt Court's hand gripping his shoulder. "Thanks, Tom," he said. "You've been a genuine friend." Then Tom found himself alone.

Tom gazed after him doubtfully. Interfering with love's young dream—by George, he didn't know about it. Then his spirits rose. Tomorrow at this time their tents would be pitched on Lost Loon pond.

Meanwhile Jack, after a series of successful maneuvers which afterward he recalled with pride, succeeded in rounding up Sally Dalton, having a dance with her, getting an introduction to Miriam Willis, suggesting to the latter that they sit out a dance on the veranda.

Then, after a few remarks on the beauty of the night and the numerousness of the stars, Jack adroitly introduced the subject of Court. "Poor Court!" he said, "he tries so hard to enjoy himself. That affair a few years ago. He's never got over it!"

"Indeed! How interesting!" and Miriam's cool voice was more than merely polite. "Do tell me about it."

"Well, it—er—seems the girl jilted him. But he never stopped loving her. Says he never will. Unusual, isn't it?"

"Very!" returned Miriam dryly, as one who wishes to imply that her experience with men has been far otherwise. "Does he know you are telling me this?"

"Oh, no!" and Jack's voice was shocked. "He's very sensitive about it—never has mentioned her name. He simply goes to pieces whenever he speaks of it."

Miss Willis seemed to have lost interest and was drawing her scarf about her shoulders. "These August nights," she murmured, "are so chilly. I believe I will go in."

Some time later Jack and Tom met in high feather. The orchestra was through with "Good Night, Ladies," and the veranda and walks were slowly emptying.

"All over, boy," chuckled Tom. "And no more skirts in ours! Heigho, a start at dawn for Lost Loon pond. Can't you feel that three-pounder on your— Hist, Jack, what's that?"

What was it indeed? Silhouetted against the whiteness of the boathouse by the landing stood a familiar figure—and in his arms a girl.

Tom and Jack stopped short in their tracks and before they recovered from their astonishment snatches of conversation not intended for anyone's overhearing came to their ears.

"My darling girl, to think we let a silly quarrel spoil our happiness! And you have considered yourself engaged to me just the same ever since!"

"But how did you know, Court?"

"Tom told me. Very decent of him. I never let on that I chose this lake because I had heard you were to be here! And until tonight you wouldn't even speak to me!"

"But I couldn't believe you were in earnest. Why, we owe everything to those two dear boys. When I heard how faithful you had been—oh, Court, if it hadn't been for them I should have gone away in the morning and never have known! But now—"

At this point Tom and Jack succeeded in backstepping to the veranda step, where they sat down weakly.

"She was here on purpose!"

"If it hadn't been for us!"

"Next time Court starts on a camping trip and suggests the place—"

"Next time Court starts on a trip, old boy," interrupted Jack, "we won't be going along. You'll be throwing old shoes and rice, while I—I—" Jack paused and gazed thoughtfully at the stars.

"Yes, you, go on. What will you be doing?" egged on Tom, gloomily.

"I'll be consoling the maid of honor," finished Jack cheerfully.

HAVE BRAINS AND USE THEM

Rats Exhibit Intelligence in Many Ways—How They Sometimes Obtain Food Supplies.

Rats are well known to be highly intelligent animals, although to the one unfamiliar with their customs this may seem due to their wariness in regard to traps and their boldness and courage in combat. Besides these traits, many others have been noted. Stories are told of ship rats that, while gnawing through the woodwork of a ship, always stop before they completely perforate the side.

The manner in which they transport eggs to their burrows is most surprising, says the New York Times. Rodwell, in his book, "The Rat," gives a case in which a number of eggs were carried from the top of a house to the bottom by two rats devoting themselves to each egg, and alternately passing it down to each other at every step of the staircase. Rats will not only convey eggs from the top of the house to the bottom, but also from bottom to top. The male rat places himself on his forepaws, with his head downward, and raising up his hind legs and catching the egg between them pushes it up to the female, who stands on the step above, and secures it with her forepaws till he jumps up to her, and this process is repeated from step to step till the top is reached.

A writer in the Quarterly Review describes an instance aboard ship wherein eggs were continually being stolen from the storeroom. Having laid in a fresh stock of eggs, the captain sat down in a position that commanded a view of the eggs and waited. Before long, to his great astonishment, he saw a number of rats approach, form a line from his egg baskets to their hole and hand the eggs from one to another in their fore paws.

Their long, narrow tails may seem of no use to many people, but they have proved very valuable in procuring food. Rats have been known to help themselves to oil by holding on to some convenient support by the side of the bottle and then dipping their tails into the oil and pass it to others.

Treasure for Aquarium.

There was added not long ago to the aquarium at Calcutta a gigantic crab, about two feet in diameter across its shell and having legs three feet long, which had been captured in a drag net in the Indian ocean about a mile from the shore and at a depth of 45 fathoms. After being placed in a large tank it devoured the fish and smaller crustaceans that were its fellow prisoners, and later in the evening surprised its keepers and visitors by emitting a white prosphorescent light, strangely illuminating the gloomy corner where it had concealed itself between two rocks.

Pacific Gulf Stream.

The Pacific has its own "gulf stream," which is called the Japan current, and it is formed in the same way. The trade winds, blowing from the tropics, bank up the warmed ocean waters in the Yellow sea (corresponding to our Gulf of Mexico), and thence they pour out between Japan and Formosa, the stream thus formed passing south of the Aleutian chain, along the southern coast of Alaska, and down the west coast of North America. Hence it comes about that the whole southern coast of Alaska has a temperate climate. It is warmed by the Japan current.

After Something New.

When his mother told Jimmie that it was time to get ready for Sunday school, the four-year-old reasoner said: "I am not going to Sunday school any more. I know all about it and I am going out to the garage with father and learn to be a garage man."

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
J. D. Randolph, John A. Sullivan, James A. Finch, Henry C. Luehrs, P. H. Eisenmyer, W. C. Alexander, and the unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, doness, alienees or immediate, mesne, remote, voluntary following named deceased persons: and involuntary grantees of the John A. Sullivan, deceased; Henry C. Luehrs, deceased; P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Alexander, deceased; defendants .
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation, from the petition of plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants John A. Sullivan, Henry C. Luehrs, P. H. Eisenmeyer and W. C. Alexander are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State, and that all of said defendants, if they or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, doness, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, Henry C. Luehrs, deceased, P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased and W. C Alexander, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that they are persons interested in or who the subject matter of said petition claim some title, estate or interest in and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiffs, because they are unknown to them; that such persons derive or claim to dervie their titles, interest or claims to said real property hereinafter described as heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate, mesne, remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, John A. Sullivan, deceased, Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Henry C. Luehrs, deceased, P. H. Alexander, deceased, respectively and that the title claim or interest of said unknown defendants and how derived as far as is known to plaintiffs, is as follows: The said unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees, or immediate, mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Alexander, deceased, claim an interest in said property hereinafter described by reason of a mortgager against said real property, said mortgage being recordede in mortgage record 23 at page 206-207 of the mortgage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Scott County, Missouri, and said other unknown defendants claim an interest therein as the heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, and Henry C. Luehrs, deceased, they being the last persons to whom the said title to said real property was last transferred or vested. That plaintiffs petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as are known to plaintiffs. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $81.87, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, on the 12th day of June, 1915, and ordinances Numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the costs of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Ave. in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, towit: Lot No. 4. in Block No. 8, Wells Addition to the City of Edna, now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be first and paramount lien on said above described real property for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosing of said lien, and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court-House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920, of said court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed SEAL the seal of said court. D one at office in Benton. Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams, and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas Hamm and Katie Hamm, h wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben H. Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger and Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, defendants.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $87.21, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said city for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof, said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being dscribed as follows to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of lot No. 8,Blk. No. 4 Dohogne's Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt , thence south 81 degrees 49' E. along the south line of said Lot No. 8, a distance of 31.8 feet to the N. E. Corner of the Chas. Hamm tract; thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the east line of said Hamm tract 135.08 feet to a point in the North line of Main Street; thence N. 69 degrees 51' E. along the north line of main St. 32.3 feet to the west line of alley; thence N. 0 degrees 44' E. along the west line of alley 115.25 feet to the place of beginning; all in U. S. P. S. 2478 and having a frontage of 32.3 feet on main street, and in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be the first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas. Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife. Defendants.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT, TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN, GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation, from the petition of the plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $403.09, which was levied and assesed by the City of Fornfelt under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described, as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co., and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot No. 15, of Blk. No. 4 Dohogne's Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, thence South 81 degrees 49' E. along south line of said lot No. 15, 141.72 feet to a point; thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the east line of alley 111.98 feet to a point in north line of Main Street; thence N. 69 degrees 51', along north line of Main Street 149.3 ft. to the west line of Washington Ave., thence N. 0 degrees 44' E. along the west line of Washington Ave., 82.13 ft. to the place of beginning; all in U. S. P. S. 2478 Twp. 29 R. 14 E. and having a frontage of 149.3 feet on Main Street. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be the first and paramount lien of said above described real estate for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
W. E. Robert and Mrs. W. E. Robert, defendants.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants. W. E. Roberts and Mrs. W. E. Roberts, are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $81.87, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June. 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described, as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 7, Block No. 7, Wells Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt. Missouri. And in which action plaintiff prays that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon, according to law and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Rudolph Stecker Brewing Company, a corporation, defendant.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois and is a nonrseident of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it in this State; that the defendant is the owner of the real property hereinafter described, it being the last person to whom the said title to said real property was last transferred or vested. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendant that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $350.98, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 14, in Block No. 15, in North Illmo, Addition to Edna,now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the Town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendant is required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, and the unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of the following named deceased persons: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased, defendants.
THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants, James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, if they be not deceased are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State and that all of said defendants, if they or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties towit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that they are persons interested in or who claim some title estate or interest in the subject matter of said petition and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiff, because they are unknown to them; that such unknown persons derive or claim to derive their title or interest to said real property as th econsorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following name deceased persons, to-wit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased they being the person to and in whom the title, interest or claim of said real property was last transferred or vested and that said petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as the same are known to plaintiff. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk, in vacation that

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them. by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $468.38, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June 1915; and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof, said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri and being described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the S. W. corner of Washington Ave. and Main Street of the City of Fornfelt, thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the west property line of Washington Ave., 83.77 feet to the North right-of-way line of the Gray's Pt. Term. Ry. Co. thence S. 81 degrees 49 W. along the said North right-of-way line 188.36 ft. to a point; thence North 0 degrees 44' E. 43 feet to a point in the south line of Main Street, thence North 69 degrees 51' E. Along the South line of Main Street 198 feet to the place of beginning. All in U. S. P. S. 2478 Twp. 29 R. 14 E. except a tract of land 40 by 60 ft. in the Southwest corner of above described tract belonging to Cape Brewery & Ice Co., and in which action plaintiffs prays that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which action is returnable and triable at th enex tregular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt. at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, and the unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of the following named deceased persons: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased, defendants.
THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants, James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, if they be not deceased are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State and that all of said defendants, if they or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties towit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that they are persons interested in or who claim some title estate or interest in the subject matter of said petition and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiff, because they are unknown to them; that such unknown persons derive or claim to derive their title or interest to said real property as th econsorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following name deceased persons, to-wit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased they being the person to and in whom the title, interest or claim of said real property was last transferred or vested and that said petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as the same are known to plaintiff. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk, in vacation that

said defendants be notified by publication that an action has been commenced against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect three special tax bills, one for the sum of $33.16, one for the sum of $33.15, and one for the sum of $33.15, which were levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adoted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described and its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co., and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof.

Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 20, Block No. 5 Wells Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, Mo.

And in which action plaintiff prays that said special tax bills may be decreed to be first and paramount liens on said above described real property for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and the foreclosure of said liens, and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same which said action is returnable to and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, 1920 being the first day of the November Term, 1920 of said Court, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiff's said petition otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri, to be published at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

Notice To Contractors

Sealed bids will be received by the County Court of Scott County, Missouri, until 3 p. m., October 6, 1920, for the furnishing and erecting of an 80 foot steel truss bridge with one 35 foot approach, all on concrete abutments according to the plans on file in the County Clerk's office at Benton, Missouri.

Address all proposals to Geo. W. Pearman, County Clerk, Benton, Mo., and mark "Proposal for Ramsey Creek Bridge."

A. D. DANIELS,
Highway Engineer.

NOTICE

To any and all persons, coroprations, co-partnerships or other parties owning land or other property assessed with benefits in The Little River Drainage District.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the Board of Supervisors of The Little River Drainage District has made provision for the issuing of $600,000.00 bonds to pay the cost of the completion of the work and improvements of this District and to carry out the objects and purposes thereof.

You are further notified that the Board of Supervisors has levied a tax on all the lands and property in said District on which benefits have heretofore been confirmed, sufficient in amount to pay said bonds and the interest thereon and that you, or any of you, may, if you so desire, pay the amount of said tax so levied against your lands or other proprty, less the amount levied to pay the interest on said bonds, in cash to B. F. Burns, Treasurer of said District, at the office of the District in the City of Cape Girardeau, County of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, at any time on or before Octobr 10th, 1920.

Th amount of the tax levied against each particular tract of land or other property to pay the principal of said bonds and the amount of the interest thereon, may be secured upon application to the Treasurer of the District.

Done by order of the Board of Supervisors of The Little River Drainage District.—B. F. Burns, Secretary Board of Supervisors. 3t.

The Dempster Undertaking Company, of Sikeston, Missouri, is fully equipped with all up-to-date conveniences Funeral Parlor, Auto Hearse Service and orders taken for Flowers for all occasions. G. A. Dempster, as Funeral Director and Embalmer, has had 23 years experience and holds Missouri and Illinois State license. Ray Hudson, competent young man, is assistant. Odd Fellow Building. 'Phones: Day 66, Night 294. tf.

ARMY MATERIAL FOR THE FARMER

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 5.—The plan for farm bureaus to take over from the War Department surplus war material that can be utilized by farmers has been approved by the executive committee of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation. The matter has been in the hands of Gray Silver, Washington Representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He has worked out a plan with the Director of Sales by which the Farm Bureaus can buy large quantities of this material at very attractive prices.

The War Department has several hundred thousand sets of high grade harness 100,000 McClellan saddles, many thousands of wagons, auto truck trailers, blacksmith forges, tool chests, tarpaulins, etc., in addition to shoes and many other articles of clothing. Samples will be sent to the various state farm bureau federations and a catalog will be prepared picturing and describing these articles.

It is planned that the state federations will take the matter up with the county bureaus. Each county will make a lump order. These county orders will be combined by the state into a state order and these in turn will be concentrated into a large national order. By buying in this way the War Department offers the very best terms and they indicate that they will go to extraordinary lengths to work with the national farmers' organization in getting this material to the consumer.

AIRPLANE FALLS AT BIRMINGHAM

About 3 o'clock Tuesday after, Sept. 28, Charles Stout, a single man aged about 32 years, left his home at La-Harp, Ill., in an airplane, to visit his frined, Mr. Tylr, of the Tyler Motor Co., of Birmingham, Iowa, and at 4 o'clock arrived over that town. School had just closed for the day and all of the pupils and most of the residents of Birmingham saw his arrival o'er their heads. It is estimated that he was perhaps 2000 feet high. He began to descend, evidently intending to alight in an open field in the south part of town on the Keosauqua road. When perhaps 600 feet up he seemed to direct the plane into a dive, when something seemed to go wrong and the machine plunged to the ground. The people hurried to the plane and found it upside down and Stout's body under it. Death must have come to him instantly.—Keosauqua Republican.

Wild ducks can be successfully propagated in many marshy localities. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a new circular telling the most practicable breeds and how to handle them.

Sweet potatoes make a superior table and cooking syrup, say chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Thus far no large commercial use has been made of the discovery. The department is prepared to tell how to make sweet-pota-to sirup at home and how to use it in cookery and candy making.

Out of 753 farmers owning motor trucks in 11 eastern States who answered a recent query of the United States Department of Agriculture 95 per cent said they believed the use of trucks would show a profit. Preference leaned toward a 1-ton truck. Bad roads were the principal drawback mentioned.

Notice of Special Election

Pursuant to an ordinance duly passed by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Sikeston, Missouri, and approved by the Mayor of said City, notice is hereby given that a Special Election will be held in the four diffrent wards of the said City of Sikeston on Thursday, the 14th day of October, 1920, for the purpose of testing the sense of the voters of said City upon a proposition that said City increase its indebtedness in the sum of $25,000.00 for the purpose of establishing and maintaing a Fire Department in and for the said City of Sikeston, Missouri.

The voting place in each of the four wards of said City of Sikeston, Missouri, on said date, will be at the following places:

First Ward at City Hall.
Second Ward at Overland Garage.
Third Ward at Wilkins' Garage
Fourth Ward at Farm Bureau Office.

The polls will be open at said Special Election on the date hereinbefore mentioned at all the voting places prescribed herein from 6 o'clock in the forenoon till 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

Done by order of the Board of Aldermen by an Ordinance duly passed on the 20th day of September, 1920.

EARL J. MALONE Jr.,
City Clerk.

THOMAS GINGER OF CANALOU SHOT

Thomas E. Ginger, a barber living at Canalou, was shot last Friday morning on the streets of Canalou by Paul Jones, a traveling man. Two shots were fired from an automatic revolver. The shots penetrated both lungs and the upper part of the liver. Ginger was rushed to the hospital at Cape Girardeau where one of the wounds was sewed up, but the others were of such serious nature they could not be treated. Death relieved him of his suffering early Monday morning, Before his death Ginger made the following statement of the shooting:

"Early last spring while I was engaged in the barber business in Canalou my wife and I separated. About the same time Paul Jones and his wife separated. My wife told Jones that I had been paying attentions to Mrs. Jones and Jones immediately procured a revolver and walked up and down the street in front of my place threatening to shoot me when I came out. I slipped out a rear door and left the city. I went to Eldorado, Ill., where I remained until a week ago when a business matter took me to Canalou. While I was standing on a street corner there Friday morning, Jones walked up and without saying a word fired two shots into my body with an automatic revolver."

Ginger is survived by his mother, Mrs. Geo. A. Ginger and several brothers and sisters, Mrs. Edagr Moll, living just south of this city, being one of the sisters. The body was brought to Sikeston Monday afternoon and taken to the John Moll home where it remained until the funeral hour Tuesday afternoon. Burial took place in the Sikeston Cemetery.

Nice huck towels 25c.—Pinnell Store Co.

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Goldstein returned Tuesday from a visit to St. Louis.

Mrs. Emory Matthews was one of the guests at a picture show party in Charleston Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Sparks of St. Louis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Emory Matthews last week.

Douglas Fairbanks in "When the Clouds Roll By," a United Artists Corporation production, will be the picture shown tonight (Friday) at the Methodist Church. A change will probably be made in the picture dated for the following Friday night, October 15, as it is considered not the right sort to show in the Church. October 22, Doris Keane in "Romance", another United Artists Corporation film released in the early summer and one which has been immensely popular. This production is followed in turn, by Mary Pickford in "Suds" and Douglas Fairbanks in "The Molly Coddle.' The latter is advertised as "something new in the film line."



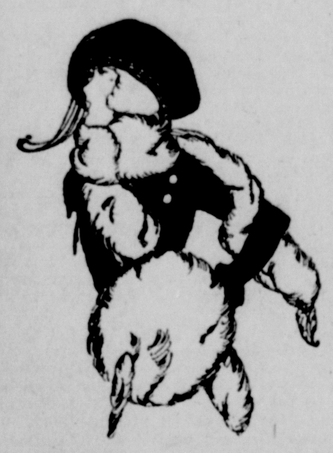
Fur Sale

Our First Display of Winter Fur



Natural Skunk, Fox, Wolf, Japanese Mink and Coney Scarfs, Capes, Stoles, Etc.

This is an elegant assortment to select from, considering the scarcity of all classes of fur this year. Call early to secure your choice.





THE QUALITY STORE — SIKESTON MERCANTILE CO. — SIKESTON MO.

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

Mr. and Mrs. Neal Kornegge of Mingo visited relatives in Sikeston and vicinity last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bess visited Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bess in Fredericktown Tuesday and Wednesday.

Among the many new students enrolling at the Chillicothe Business College for the new classes October was a young man from Hamilton, Mont., whose railroad fare amounted to $57.52.

J. D. Rodgers, a former citizens of Sikeston, who now resides in Benton, and who is a confederate veteran of the Civil War, left Sunday afternoon to attend the Confederate Reunion Houston, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank King and son and Misses Myrtle and Mayme Flannery, who have been visiting J. R. King and family and Mrs. C. C. Buchanan and family, left by auto Wednesday morning for their home in Eddyville, Illinois.

Southeast Missouri Corn.

It is reported that there were 210 corn entries at the Southeast Missouri District corn show at Sikeston last week and that of those 210 entries the winners were Southeast Missouri exhibits, with only one exception—a fourth place prize to Illinois.

In as much as $2.0000 were offered in corn premiums and the competition was open to the world, there were entries from other sections of Missouri and from other states, but notwithstanding this fact, the great corn section of Southeast Missouri made almost a clean sweep of the honors.—Cape Missourian.

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

John G. Russell transacted business in Essex Wednesday.

G. A. Dempster was a business visitor in Essex Wednesday.

J. P. Rice of St. Louis was a guest last week at the Amos Buchanan home.

Mrs. Lawrence Gross went to Charleston Wednesday for a visit with relatives.

Gus Zacher was in Dexter Wednesday on buisness for the Scott County Milling Company.

Mrs. Moore Greer and Miss Burnice Tanner visited from Tuesday until Thursday in Charleston.

F. Boerner of St. Louis, an old friend of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dempster spent Wednesday in Sikeston.

Mrs. E. M. Ford of Racine, Wisconsin is expected Sunday for a four weeks visit with her neice, Mrs. Henry Ferrell.

Two more Arapaho Indians, John Levi and Bill Thunder of Geary, Okla., enrolled at the Chillicothe Business College October 4th and are out trying for places on the football squad.

The Harding-Hyde Republican Club of Sikeston held a meeting Tuesday evening in the City Hall with a fair attendance of both men and women voters. Meetings are to be held regularly each Tuesday evening. At the next meeting Tom Brown of Charleston will make an address.

Mrs. A. J. Moore entertained Tuesday evening at her home 714 Park Avenue with a 6 o'clock dinner given in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Marvin McMullin, who returned a few days since from a brief honeymoon trip. The guests list included the Honorees, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McMullin, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Galeener, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Davis, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Yount.

"Bill" Lower of St. Louis visited Marvin McMullin a few days last week and took in the Big Fair. The two young men became friends in France when both were in service and have visited each other frequently since their return to Missouri.

Sam Bowman left Wednesday morning for Meridian, Mississippi, taking a display of Scott County Milling Comuany products and Southeast Missouri farm products to be exhibited at the Tri-State Fair. Included in the display is the immense ear of corn shown last year at the Southeast Missouri District fair.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

GRESHAM & BLANTON
Atorneys at Law
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.

RALPH E. BAILEY
Lawyer
McCoy & Tanner Building
Sikeston, Mo.

DR. V. D. HUNTER
Osteopath
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.

L. B. ADAMS
Veterinarian
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: Shanks & Sons Stables.

DR. C. T. OLD
Vterinary Surgeon
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: J. A. Matthews Wagon Yard. Phone 114, Night, 221

E. W. HARRELSON
Dentist
McCoy & Tanner Building
Sikeston, Mo.

DR. O. A. MITCHELL
Dentist
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.
Phone 417, Residence phone 208

B. F. BLANTON
Dentist
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: Dr. Smith's Rooms.

W. A. ANTHONY
Dentist
Sikeston, Mo.
Phone 530
Office: Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.

DRS. TONELLI & McCLURE
Physicians and Surgeons
Rooms 216-217
Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.
Phone 244
Sikeston, Mo.

Sikeston Lodge No. 310, F. and A. M.
Sikeston, Mo.
Meets every 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2d and 4th Fridays, 7:30 p. m.
Visitors Welcome

MISS HELEN THOMAS
Notary Public, Public Stenographer
Sikeston, Missouri
Office: 207 Scott County Milling Co. Building. Phone 138
Fire and Tornado Insurance

Appleton shellers stand the racket. —Farmers Supply Co.

Mrs. W. C. Bowman spent Wednesday shopping in Cairo.

Mrs. Sam Bowman and son left Wednesday morning for a two weeks visit with her parents in Columbus, Kentucky.

Miss Mary Monroe, Community Nurse, reports several children, one family in particular, who are badly in need of clothing. Miss Monroe has been appointed Truant officer and in rounding up the children who are not attending school found these children who cannot go to school because they have no clothes. The mothers of these children work from daylight until long past dark, making scarcely enough to pay rent, and buy groceries and fuel. A meeting will probably be called soon to ask for a donation of used and outgrown clothing to supply the needs of these children.

FOR SALE, RENT, ETC.

FOR RENT—Five-room bungalow, modern conveninces, furnished or unfurnished. See H. Clay Stubbs.

FOR RENT—5-room house, modern improvements, close to business district. Apply at Standard office.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Rhode Island Red pullets and cockerels; also a few hens. Apply to Mrs. R. K. Bone.

WANTED—A woman to do washing and ironing once a week for family of four.—Mrs. V. C. White, 213 Trotter St. 1t. pd.

FOR SALE—House on Gladys Street. Lot 80x120 feet, 5 rooms, lights. Address P. O. Box 533, Sikeston, Mo. 1t. F.

LOST—Last week on Fair Grounds a large fancy hair pin, set with blue stones. Reward. Return to The Standard office. 1t pd.

REWARD—We will pay $10.00 for the arrest and conviction of the dirty coward who tore the ribbons from the door of the Walpole Meat Market.—Walpole Packing Co.

FOR SALE—No. 2 Joliet cyclinder corn sheller with shucking attachment for snapped corn. Used four days. Must be sold to settle estate of John Barham, Idalia, Mo., deceased. Price $900. Apply C. Marvin McMullin, Sikeston, Mo. 2t.

FOR SALE—Two heating stoves, one combination wood or coal, only burned a few times. One excellent coal stove good as new. A bargain with pipe and elbows with each stove. Call at 301 Williams Street. Jack Shelton. 2 wks. 4 issues.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative power of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

Mrs. Parham Stone went Wednesday afternon to Charleston to be with her sister who is seriously ill.

Mrs. Patrick O'Connell, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. L. B. Lawrence and family, returned Wednesday to her home in Sedalia.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Chapman of Kokomo, Ind., and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Johnson were entertained Monday at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Chapman.

L. C. Mayes returned Tuesday night from St. Louis, where he bought new photographic equipment which will be shipped as soon as the damages to his shop, caused by the recent fire, have been repaired. In the meantime, Mr. Mayes will have temporary headquarters for kodak work at The Bijou and will be ready this coming Monday to develop kodak films.

PRESIDENT WILSON AFTER SPENCER

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.—The President went after Senator Spencer today without mineing words. In a telegram to Spencer, over his own signature, the President indicted the Senator on two accounts. He refuted Spencer's insinuation that Secretary Tumulty had falsely named the President as authority for a denial of Spencer's campaign statements, and he reiterated the denial itself. He said flatly that Spencer's statement that the President had promised military aid to the Rumanians and Serbs in the event of the invasion of their countries, was false.

The telegram to Spencer, sent from the White House this afternoon, is as follows:

"Senator Selden Palmer Spencer
St. Louis, Mo.:

"I have just been shown your statement that my secretary's denial of the previous statement by you that aid to Rumanians and Serbs was I had promised American military issued by him without my knowledge and sanction, and that you did not for a moment believe that I had made any such denial or that the matter was ever called to my attention. I wish to state that your statement was called to my attention by Mr. Tumulty, and that I requested him to issue the denial to which you refer.

"I reiterate the denial. The statement you made was false.

"Woodrow Wilson."

Jeff Sutton was in Kennett Thursday taking in the Dunklin County Fair.

James Chambliss is visiting relatives in Princeton, Kentucky this week.

Mrs. Mary Watkins, who has been visiting at the home of her brother, John Moll, 414 Ruth Street, returned Tuesday afternoon to her home in St. Louis.

Hot Drinks! at The Arcade.

Some forty or more boys and girls of the High Schools will entertain this evening (Friday) at the City Hall in compliment to the Cape Girardeau football team.

A meeting of the Woman's Democratic Club will be held Saturday afternoon at the City Hall at 3 o'clock. All Democratic women of the community are requested to attend.

Hot Drinks! at The Arcade.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Greer left Thursday afternoon for St. Louis for a few days stay. Mrs. Greer will probably go, later, to Excelsoir Springs for a few weeks sojourn.

Hot Chocolate and other Hot Drinks at The Arcade.

MALONE THEATRE
Monday Evening, October 11

ALICE LAKE
—IN—
"SHORE ACRES"

This picture shows why James A. Herne's tremendous stage play stands as the greatest American drama of two generations.

Romance--Action!!
Contrasts--Thrills!!

Admission 17c and 28c

H. J. WELSH
Funeral Director and Embalmer

WITH FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY.
AUTO HEARSE SERVICE.

Day or Night Calls Given Prompt Attention

Day Phone 150 Night Phone 384

J. GOLDSTEIN,
Purchaser of Scrap Iron Old Metal of All Kinds Rags, Feathers and Rubber

Located in J. A. Matthews' Wagon Yard

Cash paid for everything

Mayes Kodak Finishing Headquarters
THE BIJOU

Notice to the Public of my loss Sunday morning that my Studio was destroyed by fire and I will be out of Professional Photograph Business temporarily or until the building is remodeled, which will be a period of 3 or 4 weeks.

Having been to St. Louis and purchased new equipment, which will be ready for shipment as soon as the building is ready, I have made arrangements with The Bijou to take care of my amateur finishing beginning Monday, October 11th.

For quick finishing and prints of quality take your films to The Bijou. My motto:

Every Day Service

Delivery made every afternoon 5:00 o'clock. My studio will be open and ready in plenty of time for you to have your Xmas photos made to use as gifts.

Remember The Bijou for prompt service.
Your patronage solicited and appreciated

L. C. MAYES
Photographer

Good Seed Wheat

We now have ready for sale good recleaned seed wheat. Also good seed rye and feed oats. Call on us when in need of same.

Sikes-McMullin Grain Co.